The New-York Times.

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THE STATE CAPITAL.

Decided Triumph for the Reform Movement.

The Assembly Actually Hold a Saturday Session.

A Resolution Introduced to Investigate Printing Contracts.

Sharp Lesson Administered to Absent Members.

Another New-York City Railroad in Contemplation.

Brief Debate on the Grand Jury Bills.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1872.

The cause of reform has today gained a substantial, although a small triumph. For the first time in many years, it is not possible just now to say how many, though I think I can safely say for more than ten, the Assembly of this State has held a session on a Saturday in the month of January, worked diligently upon the bills on its files, and what is stranger yet, adjourned over to the usual hour on Monday. This is especially gratifying to our worthy Speaker, who animadverted with great emphasis in his inaugural upon the mischievous effects of these frequent recesses in the beginning of the session. Few people, not conversant with the course of legislation in the past, can understand how injurious they were. It is true there is not much business on general orders, and there is no necessity for the Assembly to remain in session more than an hour or two a day, but there is abundant work for the Committees, and now is the golden opportunity for them to attend to it. Today's discussions in Committee of the Whole, developed the fact that two or three bills had been reported without adequate consideration, and they will have to be returned to the Committees for correction. If the Assembly continues in the practice of adjourning from Friday or Saturday till Monday evening, members will, as heretofore, leave the day before and return the day after, the Committees will be left without a quorum, and business will lie over until near the end of the session, when there will be a general scramble, and the scenes of log-rolling and headlong haste which have disgraced the legislation of late years will be renewed.

Immediately after the reading of the journal this morning, Mr. STRAHAN called attention to the great number of vacant seats. He said he perceived that they belonged for the most part to members who had strenuously opposed adjourning over, and who, when the matter was decided and their names recorded in the negative, sneaked off to their homes, leaving others to do the work. To rebuke this hypocrisy, he moved to have the roll called and the names of those absent without leave recorded in the journal. This was done, and affords a merited lesson to the delinquents.

PETITIONS.

We had the usual number of Erie remonstrances against the "British capitalists," and petitions in favor of palace-cars on the Third-avenue Railroad. There was also a petition from one THOMAS BOND, asking the Legislature to authorize a lottery for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers.

THE CASE OF MR. TERWILLIGER.

Mr. ALVORD today offered a resolution directing the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he is Chairman, to inquire into all matters connected with the Legislative and Department printing in the past. This is intended to cover not only the case of Mr. TERWILLIGER but other cases as well, and will probably create considerable fluttering. Some member, not recognized, objected to its consideration, so it went upon the table.

IMPROPER SPECULATION.

Mr. STRAHAN introduced a bill to prevent directors, trustees and other officers of corporations from buying directly, or indirectly, any share in such corporations. Nor shall any person, as broker or agent for any such director or officer, purchase any shares of the stock of any such Company. A violation of the provisions of the act is declared to be a misdemeanor.

DISTRICT COURTS IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. NILES introduced a bill providing that whenever an appeal shall be taken from a judgment rendered by a Justice of the District Court in the City of New-York upon the trial of an action by such Justice without a jury, he shall, for the purpose of such appeal, make a statement in writing of the facts found by him on the trial, and his conclusions of law separately. Such statement shall be annexed to and constitute a part of the record or return on which such appeal shall be heard.

A NEW CITY RAILROAD.

A ponderous printed bill, also introduced by Mr. NILES, incorporates the "New-York Railroad Company" with very extensive powers. It is authorized to

"Construct, maintain and operate an underground or depressed railway, and also an elevated railway above the same, as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Canal-street, at such point that the easterly side thereof shall be 100 feet westerly of the westerly side of Greene-street, running thence northerly in a straight line parallel to Greene-street, to a point 100 feet south of the southerly side of Houston-street; thence on a curved line to a point one hundred feet northerly of the northerly side of Bleecker-street at its intersection with Sullivan-street; thence in a straight line westerly to Macdougal-street, at a point one hundred feet northerly of the northerly side of Bleecker-street; thence on a curved line to West Washington-place, at a point one hundred and seventy-five feet westerly of the west side of Sixth-avenue; thence in a straight line parallel to Sixth-avenue, to the southerly side of Thirty-seventh-street; thence on a curved line to a point seventy-five feet westerly of the west side of Seventh-avenue, at its intersection with Forty-second-street; thence northerly in a direct line parallel with Seventh-avenue, to the northerly side of Fifty-fifth-street; thence on a curved line to the intersection of Broadway and Fifty-eighth-street; thence under and above Broadway to its intersection with Sixtieth-street; thence on a curved line to Sixty-third-street, at a point 325 feet westerly from the west side of Ninth-avenue, and thence northerly on a straight line, parallel to Ninth-avenue, to and across Harlem River; also an underground or depressed and an elevated railway, commencing at a point in Ninth-avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, and running thence parallel with said streets, to and across Eleventh-avenue to the Hudson River Railroad; also an underground or depressed railway, only from Canal-street at said point, one hundred feet westerly of the west side of Greene-street, through Laight-street, to the Hudson River Railroad Company's depot in St. John's Park; also an elevated railway, only commencing at said point on the northerly side of Canal-street, one hundred feet westerly of the west side of Greene-street, and running thence on a curved line to a point not less than twenty-five feet nor more than 100 feet easterly of Church-street, and running thence southerly parallel to Church-street to the Battery, and thence on the easterly portion of the Battery to the South Ferry. Whenever the bridge between New-York and Brooklyn shall be located, the Company may also construct an elevated railway only from any point in the above route south of Canal-street to the terminus of said bridge, the route to be designated by the Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Notwithstanding the similarity of names, this company is believed to be in no way connected with the unlucky viaduct scheme of last year. It is understood to be a modification of the old three tier or transit plan, and to be in the hands of the same projectors.

NEW-YORK GRAND JURIES.

A bill passed the Assembly a few days ago, which has already been noticed, the object of which is to give validity to the proceedings of the Grand Jury in the Court of General Sessions, known as Judge BEDFORD's Grand Jury. Today another bill of kindred character has been under discussion. It has for its object the placing of both Grand Juries—that of the Oyer and Terminer and that of the Sessions—on a perfectly equal footing, permitting them to hold their sessions simultaneously with co-ordinate and equal power. Some of the lawyers on the floor pointed out the fact that if this bill became a law, it would be likely to result in our having two Grand Juries in the same county, inquiring into the same offense, at the same time, and in these juries arriving at diametrically opposite conclusions, one ignoring the bill and dismissing the offender, while the other indicted him. The members of the Judiciary Committee, which reported the bill, could not meet this criticism, and made rather a lame defense in their report. The conclusion was that the bill was progressed, and will go back to the Judiciary Committee to be perfected. S.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

ASSEMBLY....ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 20.

In the Assembly Mr. STRAHAN, speaking on a question of privilege, called attention to many vacant seats, and said he noticed those seats when occupied were filled by gentlemen who always vote against motions to adjourn over Saturday, but who nevertheless absent themselves on that day. He therefore moved a call of the roll, and that the names of the members absent without leave be entered on the journal. Carried.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. NILES—Relative to District Courts in the City of New-York, which provides that whenever an appeal shall be taken from a judgment rendered by a Justice of a District Court in the City of New-York, upon the trial of an action by such Justice, without a jury, he shall, for the purposes of such appeal, make a statement in writing of the facts found by him on the trial and his conclusions of law separately, and such statement shall be annexed and constitute a part of the record or return on which such appeal shall be heard.

By Mr. PRINCE—Providing that all corporations organized, or to be organized, which shall become owners under a foreclosure or other sale of the franchise of any other corporation, shall, with the franchise, become possessor of all the power and privileges of such other corporation.

By Mr. NILES—To authorize the construction of certain railroads in the City and County of New-York, and giving access to the Harlem River; it incorporates the New-York Railroad Company with a capital stock of $5,000,000, and authorizes steam-cars to run underground, on the surface, or elevated, to commence at a point on the northerly side of Canal-street, and running in various directions, and back to the Battery. It is merely reviving an old company by changing the route.

By Mr. BEEBE—To authorize the Brooklyn Railroad Company to extend their road.

By Mr. MACKAY—Amending the charter of the Midnight Missions.

By Mr. TWOMBLY—To charter the United States Loan and Security Company.

By Mr. HUNGERFORD—Establishing the Tenth Ward of Utica.

By Mr. ALVORD—Providing additional compensation for clerks in the State Department. This bill is introduced annually, and gives the compensation these clerks have received for several years past.

By Mr. STRAHAN—To prohibit trustees or other officers of corporations from speculating in stocks of such corporations.

By Mr. NILES—To enable aliens to hold and convey real estate; also, to protect purchasers of real estate at Surrogates' sales.

RESOLUTIONS.

For calling on the Auditor for full statements of facts concerning the improvement of Oneida Lake Canal; carried; also, for a joint Commission to apportion Congressional districts under the late census; carried.

By Mr. STRAHAN—That the Election Committee be empowered to send for persons and papers in the Kilham vs. Frear contested seat case, and that the Committee sit in New-York to take testimony.

Mr. ALVORD offered the following:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Ways and Means of the House be authorized to examine into and report in regard to the matters of department and legislative printing during the period the same has been performed by contract, and the way and manner in letting such contracts, and that they particularly inquire into the printing of legislative documents, as to the power and right of the contractor to make duplicate charges for extra printing, and also to examine and report in relation to the printing for the Clerks of the Senate and Assembly, and to include in such examination all lithographing and mapping. The said Committee are hereby authorized to send for persons and papers necessary for such examination.

Mr. IRA D. BROWN rising to debate, the resolution was laid over.

The following bills were disposed of as noted: Making the procurement of abortions a felony punishable by five years' imprisonment, third reading. Providing that a Grand Jury may be impaneled in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and another in the Court of General Sessions in the City and County of New-York, and may meet at the same time.

Mr. PRICE explained that the object of the bill was to make permanent the removal of the dead-lock experienced recently by the Grand Jury in New-York, and which was provided for temporarily in the bill passed a few days since. Some discussion arose as to the wording of the act, and finally the Committee reported progress.

The Brooklyn Park Commissioners, in answer to a resolution of the House, report that they are unable to furnish any definite information on the subject as to an assessment about to be laid on the land surrounding Prospect Park, for the benefit supposed to be derived from the opening of said Park, since the law of 1868, which provides for the laying of the assessment, places the matter under control of five Commissioners of Assessment appointed by the Supreme Court, and to which Court they are directed to report. But they are informed by the Assessors that they have not as yet arrived at any definite conclusion, and have designated the 30th of January for a hearing, after which they will be able to report.

The House then adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

"Cooley Keyes" Fires Several Shots at a Woman—He Succeeds in Effecting His Escape.

For some months past GEORGE HILL, a celebrated sporting character and frequenter of gaming-houses, who is better known among his associates and the sporting world by the soubriquet of "Cooley Keyes," has been living with MARY ANN SMALL, a fashionable female, in apartments at No. 47 West Twenty-seventh-street. "Cooley" is naturally impetuous and quarrelsome, and subject to violent gusts of passion, particularly when under the influence of liquor. As might be expected, the life of the pair has not been a happy one. At about 9 o'clock last evening "Cooley" entered his apartments and found the woman at home. "Cooley" had been imbibing freely, and in a few moments he became involved in a quarrel with her. The woman knowing "Cooley's" penchant for beating females, attempted to escape from the house, and was pursued by KEYES, who drew a revolver and fired several shots after her as she was escaping down the stairs. Fortunately none of the shots took effect. The girl took refuge from the fury of her pursuer in a neighboring house, and "Cooley," finding that the Police had been sent for, fled from the house and made his escape. Sergt. MCELWAIN, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police, sent several officers in pursuit of the would-be murderer, but up to an early hour this morning he had not been arrested.

Speaker Blaine and the Vice-Presidency.

The statement by the Augusta (Maine) *Kennebec Journal*, Speaker BLAINE's old paper, respecting the Republican nominations for the next Presidential election, is as follows:

"As to the Presidency, we take it there is but one voice among the Republicans of Maine, and that voice is for the renomination of Gen. GRANT.

In regard to the Vice-Presidency, we believe that there will be found equal unanimity for Mr. COLFAX, since it is authoritatively known that he will accept a renomination. During the period when it was understood that Mr. COLFAX would on no consideration consent to run again, the names of several gentlemen were suggested as his successor, and among others the present Speaker of the National House of Representatives was widely and favorably mentioned. It is within our personal knowledge, however, that Mr. BLAINE did not desire his name to be presented as a candidate for the place, and as long ago as October last, he wrote an earnest letter to Mr. COLFAX, urging him to run a second time. Maine will, without doubt, send to the National Convention a united delegation for GRANT and COLFAX, and will ratify her action at the polls by a majority of nigh-unto 30,000 for the ticket.

TROUBLE IN NEBRASKA.

A Dead-Lock in the Senate—Division of the Members—Part of Them Secede.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 20.—In the Nebraska Legislature, the Senate came to a dead-lock last night over the bill donating 10,000 acres of land to a company for the purpose of developing Salt Springs at Lincoln, the vote being a tie. After being in session all night, a recess was taken for breakfast, and at 9 A. M., after much wrangling, President HASCALL declared the Senate adjourned to the 31st of December, 1872. Six Senators left the Chamber, while the remaining six pronounced the adjournment illegal, and ordered the arrest of the seceding members, who were put under arrest by the Sergeant-at-Arms, but were afterward released, and have gone home. The six remaining Senators are still holding session. They expect the arrival of a seventh, who hitherto has been absent, when they will have a quorum. The House met at 10 A. M. A motion made to adjourn to 31st December was amended to adjourn to Monday next. At this time a message arrived from the Governor proroguing the Legislature. Before it could be read, however, the Speaker declared the House adjourned. The following appeal to the people is being circulated:

"The bubble of corruption bursted! Senate adjourned. House prorogued. Thomas, Cropsey, Abbott, Sheldon, Metz and Hascall have been put under arrest. The people of Lincoln and Nebraska City hold an indignation meeting to-night. Will Omaha join us?" Signed by many citizens.

ANOTHER JOB EXPOSED.

How the Ring Got Hold of $45,000 of the People's Money—A Fresh Chapter in the History of Municipal Frauds.

A few years ago one JOSEPH CHURCHILL, now residing at Uniontown, N. J., owned and operated a stage line consisting of but six coaches, which was known at that time as the Manhattanville stage line. The line as then operated has since ceased to exist, as well it might, for it proved a very rich placer for the owner of its franchise. The Manhattanville stages traversed a route extending from Thirty-second-street, along Broadway and the Bloomingdale road, to Manhattanville, and in its best days was a very poor concern. The stages were few in number, illy kept, and the "stock," as it is termed, was far from good. There was little or no regularity in the departure of the vehicles from the termini, the practice having usually been to wait for a "load" before starting from either end of the route.

In 1861 the City began some improvements on Broadway, from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-first street, and during their progress it seems Mr. CHURCHILL's six stages were obliged to traverse other streets, which entailed upon him, he claimed at the time, a pecuniary loss. Mr. CHURCHILL evidently fell into the hands of those who know a "thing or two," for he began a suit against the City, and before it was settled, the City was obliged to pay damages, with interests and costs, amounting to $48,100 92.

In this business, the hands of THOMAS C. FIELDS, Judge BARNARD, HENRY PARSONS, (FIELDS' partner,) A. B. TAPPAN, and GRATZ NATHAN appear, the latter's name being appended as notary to one of the papers on file. In his complaint to the Supreme Court, through his counsel, T. C. FIELDS, Mr. CHURCHILL sets forth that for seven years previously he had operated the Manhattanville stage line, and that a part of the road had been impassable to his vehicles from October, 1861, to July, 1864, and that they were obliged to traverse less frequented roads, "making on an average thirty miles a day further than the ordinary route;" for which he thought he was entitled to damages from the City, amounting to $20,000. He also set forth that he had made the above modest demand to the then Controller, Mr. CONNOLLY, but that the latter refused to satisfy it. This complaint was sworn to on the 4th of January, 1866. The then Corporation Counsel, JOHN E. DEVLIN, submitted a demurrer, on the ground that the complaint did not set forth facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. On the 14th of May following, the argument on the demurrer came up before Judge CLERKE in the Supreme Court. After both sides had been heard, Judge CLERKE overruled the demurrer with liberty to the defendants to answer within twenty days, the latter at the same time stipulating to answer and allow the case to go to trial on its merits. In this proceeding FIELDS appeared for the plaintiff, and Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN seems to have given his consent to the overruling of the demurrer. The latter official next submitted an answer, denying each and every allegation contained in the complaint, "except as to the presentment and demand of payment of claim." The next legal move was made on the 31st of August, 1866, when Judge BARNARD referred the case to A. B. TAPPAN for a hearing, and on the 20th of March, 1868, FIELDS' partner, HENRY PARSONS, was substituted for FIELDS as counsel for the plaintiff. The reason for this change does not appear, but doubtless it was well understood by those interested, for it is found that on the 2d of July following the new counsel appeared before Judge BARNARD, and asked that the amount of damages set forth in the complaint be changed from $20,000 to $54,400, whereupon the former amount appears. On the very next day, the referee, Mr. TAPPAN, rendered his opinion in favor of damages with interest to the plaintiff, amounting to $42,466 88, with costs, the latter amounting to $759 50. PARSONS, on the 31st of July, modestly applied to the Court for an extra allowance, and on the 3d of August Judge BARNARD allowed it, granting him five per cent. on the gross amount recovered, amounting to $2,128 34. JOHN K. HACKETT appearing in opposition to the motion, Judge BARNARD then confirmed the report of the referee, awarding the plaintiff damages, interests and costs, amounting in all to $45,617 32. The City paid on this judgment $48,100 92, and in this "job" it is said at least four men conspired and divided the plunder.

Military Review at San Francisco in Honor of the Japanese.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 20.—A military review in honor of the Japanese Embassy took place this afternoon. IWAKURA, Chief Ambassador, was ill and unable to attend, but Gen. YAMADA, Minister of War, and suite were on the platform with Gen. COBB and staff, and returned the salutes as the different corps moved past. Yesterday there was an excursion to Mare Island, Alcatraz, &c., and a banquet is given on the steamer *Capital* to-night, together with Zouave drill by the San Francisco Cadets, and a visit to the theatre. The Embassy consists mostly of very young men, but it is conceded by everybody that for courtesy, good breeding and quick intelligence they equal the same number of Caucasians from any nation of Europe or America.

An Old Woman Burned to Death—Interesting Reminiscences of Her Life.

Late on Friday night a fire was discovered in the house occupied by an old colored woman, commonly known as Aunt PHILLIS, at Bricktown, near Rahway, N. J. Before the firemen arrived the building had been completely consumed and the occupant had perished in the flames. Her remains were discovered in the *débris*, yesterday, and were taken charge of by the Coroner. Aunt PHILLIS was very old and had a remarkable history. She was born in New-Jersey about the year 1767, and had always lived within a few miles of Rahway. During the Revolutionary war, though in her teens, she managed to be of considerable service to the Federal forces, and acted as a spy among the Tories who overran that portion of New-Jersey opposite Staten Island. She spent one Winter in the Federal Camp at Bound Brook, and claimed to have been at that time in the special service of Washington. Of her general services to the forces there can be no doubt, as she had in her possession papers attesting the fact and a gold inlaid snuff-box which was presented to her by Gov. LIVINGSTON as a testimonial of the recognition of those services.

PRESIDENT THIERS.

He Sends His Resignation to the Assembly.

They Refuse to Accept it and Appoint a Committee to Wait on Him—He Concludes to Continue in Office.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—M. THIERS, in accordance with previous intimations, sent to the Assembly, today, his formal resignation as President of the Republic. It was accompanied with the announcement that all the Ministers had also tendered their resignations. Great excitement prevailed in the Chamber on the reading of the communications. A vote was adopted almost unanimously, only six members dissenting, appealing to the patriotism of the President, refusing to accept his resignation, and passing to the consideration of the order of the day. A deputation was appointed to announce to M. THIERS the action of the Assembly. A Deputy subsequently moved that a committee of the Assembly be appointed to endeavor to affect a compromise with the Executive, and in case of failure to consider and report to the Assembly forthwith what measures should be taken under the circumstances. All the parliamentary Clubs are sending deputations to M. THIERS to dissuade him from his purpose. The Deputies of the Right Centre held a meeting this afternoon, and adopted a resolution declaring that the tariff was solely a question of finance, not of politics, and that in voting against the proposal to tax raw materials they had no intention of expressing want of confidence in the Government.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20—Midnight.—The deputation appointed by the Assembly waited on President THIERS this evening and informed him of the vote by which the Chamber had refused to accept his resignation. M. THIERS, in response, consented to remain in the service of the Chamber and the country. It is probable that the present Ministry will remain in office.

MEXICO.

Battle Between the Federal Soldiers and the Revolutionists—Probable Success of the Former.

MATAMORAS, Mexico, Jan. 20.—The revolutionists, under Gen. QUIROGA, attacked the forces of CORTINAS at Camargo yesterday. Fighting still continues. The Custom-house refuses to allow anything to pass into the country. The diligence and mail from the interior are stopped in anticipation of the fall of Camargo. The rebels claim that Gens. MARTINEZ and MARANIO are besieging the City of San Luis Potosi, and hold portions of that State. Gens. GUERRERO and GARCIA DE LA CADENA are besieging the City of Zacatecas, and hold nearly all that State. Gen. BORREGO holds Durango, and has sent 1,000 men to occupy Chihuahua. The States of Coahuila and Nueva Leon are held by TREVINO. Gen. QUIROGA invades the States of Tamaulipas with the object of capturing all the towns on the frontier. It is evident this city will soon be surrounded by the revolutionists, if, indeed, it be not taken.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Interview of Territorial Delegates With the President—Treasury Report—Items.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—According to census returns, the number of children who attended school in New-York City last year was 155,603, of which 141,657 were native born, and 13,926 foreign. The number of persons above ten years old, found by the census-takers, who could not read, were 43,056, and who could not write 62,238. Of the latter number there were native born 8,447, and foreign 53,791. About 10,000 were between the ages of ten and twenty-one, and all the rest of the 62,238 were adults. Brooklyn has 9,989 over ten years old who cannot read, and 16,123 who cannot write—the latter class being composed of 1,822 native, and 14,301 foreign born. Boston has of the same age and over who cannot read, 17,487, and who cannot write, 23,420—the number of natives born being 1,427, and foreign 21,993. The effect of the Boston school system is shown by the fact that between the ages of ten and fifteen there are but 420 persons in that city who cannot write.

THE TERRITORIES.

This morning the delegates from all the Territories and the District of Columbia, excepting Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, who is not in the city, waited upon the President, and were formally presented by him to Ex-Gov. MCCORMICK, of Arizona, Chairman of the organization of Delegates. Mr. CLAGGETT, of Montana, then addressed the President, presenting the unanimous resolution of the delegates, requesting that hereafter the appointment of Federal officers in the Territories be made from citizens of the same. Mr. CLAGGETT stated that at present quite three-fourths of such officers were from without the Territories; and while the Administration had been evidently more careful than any previous one in making its selections, there were many reasons why the people of the Territories would much prefer to have the offices filled by their own people. Indeed it was claimed as a matter of simple justice, as most of the Territories now have a considerable population and return a good revenue to the Government. The President said he had long been of the opinion that most, if not all, the officers of the Territories should be chosen from the citizens, and that he had suggested to the Civil Service Commission the incorporation of a provision in their regulations requiring the appointments, excepting Judges and Indian Superintendents and agents, to be so made. After a further exchange of views, the delegates left the President much pleased with their interview. It may be stated that the exception of Indian Superintendents and agents is necessary in view of the policy of the President giving the selection of these to the religious denominations, and that the exception of Judges is required, as qualified persons willing to accept the positions are not always to be found in the Territories.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today were	$761,780
Shipments	544,200
Shipments of notes	296,500
The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation	$70,680,400
And for public deposits	15,331,000
National bank circulation outstanding at this date	328,890,311
Coin balance at the close of business today	103,977,000
Currency balance	10,943,000
Coin certificates	37,544,000

The internal revenue receipts today were $258,725, and the receipts for the month to date $17,234,165. The grand total for the fiscal year is $72,767,806.

ITEMS.

The following store-keepers, under the Internal Revenue law, were appointed today: F. GASTON, for the Twenty-fourth New-York District; CHARLES GUNTHER and FRANK TAYLOR, for the Sixth New-York District.... There is no improvement in the condition of Speaker BLAINE's sick child.....Ex-Attorney-General AKERMAN is reported as convalescent.

A Perplexed Providence Attorney.

From the Providence Journal, Jan. 20.

A young lawyer of this city had recently sent to him from New-York a small bill for collection. He immediately informed the tardy debtor that unless prompt payment was made legal proceedings must be instituted. In the course of a day or two, the debtor, an intelligent appearing German, came in, and with many ejaculations of surprise informed him: "I have baid dat bill two weeks ago, and I have das Post-office receipt to show you with;" and, therefore, he produced before the nonplussed counsellor a Post-office money-order for the amount due, which he had duly procured several days before, but which, instead of sending to his impatient creditor, he had calmly placed in his pocket, thinking it was simply a voucher for his own protection. Our legal friend is diligently consulting the authorities to ascertain how he may deduct his fees from the money-order before forwarding the balance to New-York.

CHICAGO.

Mob Law—Trouble About Wooden Houses—The Work of Relief—Legislative Matters—The Liquor Law.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 16, 1872.

There is considerable excitement in the city, today, consequent upon a demonstration by the North Side Germans and Irish last evening. The whole affair was disgraceful, and peculiarly unfortunate in the present circumstances of our city, and unless the ringleaders of the mob are arrested and punished, the results will be much more serious, and will inflict an injury requiring years to repair. The question of forbidding the erection of any more wooden buildings within the city limits, which has been pending before the Council for some time, has called out a good deal of discussion, much ill-feeling and bad blood. Demagogues have taken advantage of the fact to do what they could to influence the minds of the small property-owners, and hence the disgraceful scenes of last evening. The great body of our people are undoubtedly opposed to the erection of any more wooden buildings in the city. Four-fifths of what remain are of wood, affording miles upon miles of material for a first-class conflagration at any moment. The result is that the insurance men are taxing us to death for our risks, while the danger of another "burn up" is constantly hanging over us. But neither the present nor the preceding Council has had the courage to meet the question squarely and decide. There has been so much shilly-shallying that the better portion of our citizens have lost all patience, and the opposition have been goaded on to the commission of unlawful and criminal acts. Wooden buildings were the cause of our great conflagration. They furnished the fuel to raise an irresistible sea of flame and heat, before which less combustible structures could not stand. It is evident that we have about the poorest organized and most inefficient Police force of any city of respectable size in the country. The men are mainly taken from the vicious classes—such elements as mobs are made of—and consequently, when they are wanted to meet more than an ordinary emergency, they are found unequal to the occasion. The safety of the city requires a complete reorganization of the force.

The Legislature of this State is hard at work on some important bills. The "Temperance bill," substantially the Ohio law, having passed both Houses by a decided majority, and received the signature of the Governor, is causing no little squirming among the saloon-keepers. It requires that a bond shall be given in three thousand dollars to secure the payment of any judgment that may be obtained for injury done by the selling of liquor. This will act as a prohibitory law upon a large number of the small dealers. The owner of premises renting them for the selling of liquor is also held responsible. The law meets with general approval from the political Press and the public generally, and has the advantage of not having been passed by a partisan vote. In the Senate but three Democrats and two Republicans voted against it, and in the House twenty-six of the thirty-four Democrats voted for it. This bill appeared to be one of the special grievances of the mob on Monday evening. The Tax bill, which is a ponderous document of between two and three hundred pages, drags its slow length along. The members appear to be completely at sea on the question, and a more crude and impracticable system than the one proposed can scarcely be conceived of. They propose to tax almost everything that enters into the life and business of the people, except, we believe, the air we breathe.

The bill regulating the election of members of the Legislature has passed the Senate, embodying the principle of minority representation. So we are to try this new experiment, allowing the minority to rule, in part, at least, in derogation of the general principle upon which our political system is supposed to be founded.

The relief work still continues heavy. The force is at work supplying the needs of the people who are yet unable to support themselves, and I suppose large numbers who are. The work is done very satisfactorily generally. In the North Division, and at the depot on West Indiana-street, great incompetency is manifested on the part of the Superintendent. The work is poorly done there, and there are many complaints, which, on being investigated, are ascertained to be well founded. Gross impositions are permitted on the one hand, and gross neglect of needy sufferers on the other.

The fine weather of the past two weeks has enabled a large amount of work to be done in the building line. It has been taken advantage of to the utmost, and many permanent structures in the South Division have been brought near completion.

Business is dull, very dull, except in the necessaries of life. But as it is usually so at this season of the year, the fact creates no uneasiness as to the future. Were it not for the large sums disbursed in reconstruction, money would be very scarce. As it is, it is none too plenty, but there is nothing like stringency.

Outrageous Assault by a Car Conductor.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. JOHN HEITNER, a diamond merchant doing business in Broadway, near Amity-street, stepped on the rear platform of a Bleecker-street car at the corner of Broadway, having in his hand a traveling valise containing between $30,000 and $35,000 worth of diamonds and jewelry. RICHARD KENEHAN, the conductor of the car, insisted upon Mr. HEITNER stepping inside the car or hanging the valise on the brake at the rear end of the car. The car being very much crowded, Mr. HEITNER would do neither, at which KENEHAN became beside himself with rage, and, striking Mr. HEITNER a powerful blow in the face, knocked him off the car, injuring him severely. Not content with this, the conductor jumped off his car, and continued the assault upon his unoffending victim. During the scuffle, Mr. HEITNER's valise was forced open, and the valuables were scattered over the pavement, but he fortunately succeeded in finding them all. KENEHAN was arrested by Officer CARTWRIGHT, of the Broadway Squad, and was locked up at the Mercer-street Police Station. He will be arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. KENEHAN was formerly a policeman of the Fifth Precinct, and was dismissed for an aggravated assault upon Sergt. DE SHAYS, of that precinct.

Arrest of Abandoned Females.

Capt. JOHN J. MOUNT, who has recently been transferred to the Fourteenth Precinct, inaugurated his accession to the command of that precinct by a raid last night on the abandoned females who nightly infest the Bowery, Hester and Elizabeth streets, and make it absolutely dangerous for a respectable person to pass through those streets. Twelve of these disreputable street-walkers were arrested and locked up at the Spring-street Police station. The Captain also paid his respects to the colored females who nightly crowd the stoops of three disreputable houses in Crosby-street, near Spring-street, and ply their nefarious calling with unblushing impudence. Five of these females were locked up, and the houses were thereupon closed. The imprisoned females will be arraigned before Justice HOGAN today.

Grant Club in Boston.

A Grant Club was organized in Boston on Wednesday, composed of Republicans favorable to the re-election of President GRANT. Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE was elected President of the Club, J. L. STEVENSON Treasurer, and O. E. DOOLITTLE Secretary. A list of Vice-Presidents and committees will be reported at an adjourned meeting to be held at the call of the Chairman. The following was adopted as the basis for the future action of the Club:

"The Grand Central Campaign Club, of Massachusetts, is organized for the purpose of advancing the principles of Republicanism during the next Presidential campaign, by advocating retrenchment, economy and a high appreciation of the nation's honor, by demanding unqualified respect for our flag at home and abroad. To accomplish these purposes we pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to advocate the renomination of President GRANT, and support to the best of our ability the candidates nominated by the National Republican Convention to be held at Philadelphia, in June, 1872."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The School Difficulty in Poughkeepsie—Archbishop McCloskey Settles It.

From the Poughkeepsie Eagle, Jan. 20.

For a few days past the public have read in the city papers short paragraphs relative to stated troubles in the male department of St. Peter's Academy. Some of the paragraphs referred to the fact that Mr. LENNON, one of the principal teachers, was unable to get into school because somebody had taken the old lock off the door and substituted a new one, which Mr. LENNON's key would not fit. As soon as the latter fact was ascertained the pupils were sent home. They imparted the news to their parents, and thus a feeling was enkindled. Yesterday at noon Archbishop MCCLOSKEY, of New-York, arrived upon the scene and gave out that he would meet a committee from the parishioners to confer with them. Accordingly word was sent around to the more prominent ones, and the result was a large meeting in the basement of St. Peter's Church yesterday afternoon. At the proper time BARNEY MCCABE was appointed Chairman, after which PETER SHIELDS, MATTHEW COOK and JOHN HART were appointed a committee to confer with Archbishop MCCLOSKEY. They did so, laying before him all the details of their troubles, including a written statement of funds received by Father CARO during one year's services as pastor, amounting to over $21,000. The Committee claimed that Father CARO had not yet accounted for any of that money, though he ought to have done so three months ago. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY informed them that Father CARO was in New-York making out his accounts, and that everything would be settled satisfactorily. He also informed them that Father CARO would no longer preside over the parish, and that he would send them a new man to-morrow. This announcement seemed to give general satisfaction. In relation to the school difficulty the Archbishop informed them that that also would be amicably adjusted, and that everything should be done in a manner entirely acceptable to the people of the parish. The Archbishop left on the 4½ P. M. fast train for New-York. His visit created quite a stir.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20—7 P. M.—The lowest barometer, which was Friday afternoon on Lake Erie, has moved north-eastward down the St. Lawrence Valley, beyond our stations. Cloud and light snow have continued during the day from Arkansas and Minnesota to Pennsylvania and New-England, with rising barometer and south-west winds. Clear weather has prevailed for a short time from New-Jersey to North Carolina, but is now followed by increased cloudiness and haze. Rising barometer and clear weather prevails in Texas. North-westerly winds are reported from the Middle and East Atlantic coasts. Cloudy weather prevails on the California coast. The rivers have risen at Pittsburg and Shreveport, and fallen at Cairo and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise very generally on Sunday, east of the Rocky Mountains; partially cloudy and clear weather prevail in the Southern and Gulf States; cloudy and clearing weather in the Middle and New-England States; rising barometer, with falling temperature and, possibly, light snow, continue during the night from Lake Michigan to New-York. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for our stations.

Four Men Shot by an Intoxicated Man.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., Jan. 20.—LEACH, who shot the four citizens in Lakeville, yesterday afternoon, was today sent to the State Lunatic Asylum at Taunton, on the certificate of Drs. COMSTOCK and DRAKE, that he was temporarily crazy from drink. He used a shot gun in his "raid." THOMAS BUMP, his first victim, is seriously hurt, several shots having passed through his windpipe. JOHN SAPLES' arm is lacerated. COOMBS and SWIFT received slight wounds. The maniac was finally seized while reloading his gun, by ANDREW M. SCHOCKLEY.

The Brooklyn Committee of Fifty and the Water Board Contract.

The Committee of Fifty having discovered that there were irregularities in the award of the contract for the new reservoir, sent a communication to the Water Board yesterday, in effect as follows:

"The Committee of Fifty, as well as the general public, having been taken by surprise by the suddenness and want of notice in the late award of the contract for the construction of the storage reservoir at Hempstead, and being convinced that sufficient publicity to secure the proper competition was not given, took measures to procure a copy of the estimates and specifications prepared by the Chief Engineer of the Water Board, upon which the proposals and letting were based. They have since made inquiries among parties engaged in this kind of work, and have from various quarters estimates for particular items at much lower prices than those agreed upon in the contract; and from one individual—a person entirely competent, experienced and responsible, and who can give the best security—an offer to do the entire work at a saving to the city of $456 25 from the sum agreed to be paid to the Water Board. The huge amount of money, in the present financial condition of our city, should be saved, and we earnestly call upon both parties addressed, as faithful public servants and as honest men, to annul the present contract, and again open the letting, to fair and open competition, after public notice, or to accept the offer of Mr. BEARD to build the reservoir for $731,000, which is made in good faith, and we have no doubt if he should do the work it would prove a paying contract for him."

Savings Banks—The Law in Relation to Their Deposits.

A bill, introduced by Mr. BENEDICT, passed the Senate on Wednesday, authorizing the officers of savings banks in New-York County to keep their available funds in any bank organized under the laws of this State or of the United States, or in any trust company, and receive interest thereon. Last year a bill was passed preventing savings banks from depositing over $25,000 in any one bank or trust company. This was a source of great inconvenience to the larger banks for the reason that it obliged them to open accounts with such a large number of different banks. Institutions like the Bleecker-street or the Bowery Savings Banks were obliged to deposit in from fifty to a hundred banks. The bill was brought forward at the urgent request of many bank officers, and it receives their unqualified approval. It provides that the bank selected must be designated by a majority of the trustees, exclusive of any who are at the time directors of any bank of discount or trustees of any trust company in which the deposits are authorized to be kept. The bill also provides that the amount thus kept on deposit shall not exceed twenty per cent. of the capital of such bank, nor ten per cent. of the whole amount on deposit.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Grand Duke will reach Topeka, Kansas, to-morrow.

The proposition to submit the Constitution to the people of Utah has been defeated.

One-half of the town of Monticello, Drew County, Ark., has been destroyed by fire.

The number of deaths by small-pox in Philadelphia last week was 209.

Rev. Dr. NICHOLSON, of St. Paul's Church, Boston, has accepted a call from Newark, N. J.

The Diet of Croatia has been dissolved by the Emperor of Austria.

Work was commenced yesterday on the new city water-works at Norfolk, Va.

A bill for a general railroad law was reported in the Massachusetts Senate yesterday.

SAMUEL LAING has abandoned the contest for Parliament in the northern burghs.

Reports from Sault Ste Marie state that no progress has been made toward deepening the canal.

RAM-SING and other chiefs of the recent revolt in India, have been captured, and twenty-nine of their followers executed.

It is said that an Aid-de-Camp to the Czar has gone to Paris for the purpose of inspecting the French army.

The alleged frauds in the election of the United States Senate in Kansas, last Winter, are to be investigated.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL has declined to preside at the mass-meeting at London, in support of Sir CHARLES DILKE.

At the Wharton trial yesterday, the entire time was taken up by the argument of Mr. STEELE, the lawyer for the defense.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

New-York Loan in the European Market.

Shipwreck and Loss of Life on the Welsh Coast.

Friendly Relations Established Between Prussia and Brazil.

The Colombian Government Repudiate Their Debt to the United States.

More Excitement but no Trouble in New-Orleans.

The Cherokees, Creeks and Chocktaws Object to Territorial Government.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

New-York Loan in Europe—Difficulty Between Prussia and Brazil Settled—Riot Apprehended at Marseilles.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The loss of two vessels—the *Urchin*, off Carnarvon, and the *Mary B.*, off Llanelly, with all on board—is reported. It is stated that the ROTHSCHILDS will soon introduce a New-York loan in the market here.

BERLIN, Jan. 20.—The *North German Gazette* says relations have been resumed between Germany and Brazil, on the most friendly footing. The difficulty between the two countries has been settled, owing to the conciliatory behavior of Brazil. The Colombian Consul here contradicts a statement made by the New-York *Handels Zeitung* that the Minister of Colombia at Washington had applied to the American Government for a postponement of the payment of $142,000, the amount due the United States from his Government. The Consul says Colombia owes the United States nothing, and her financial condition is most satisfactory.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—A considerable force of troops has recently been concentrated in and around Marseilles, and there are an unusual number of men-of-war in the harbor. These circumstances having caused some uneasiness, a deputation of citizens waited on the Prefect of the Department to ascertain the cause. The reply of the Prefect was to the effect that in view of recent disorders the Government had deemed it prudent to take proper precautions against their renewal. The strike at Charleroi is ended, and the men will resume work on Monday.

NEW-ORLEANS.

Meeting of the Louisiana Senate—The Election of Pinchback Confirmed.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 20.—There was some excitement today, and a heavy concentration of Metropolitan Police in the vicinity of Mechanics' Institute, where the Legislature meets. All the Carterite Senators took their seats, and a resolution declaring the late extra session legal, and consequently confirming PINCHBACK's election as President of the Senate and Lieutenant-Governor, was adopted by a vote of 17 to 16—PINCHBACK having the casting vote. This action was made final, and is regarded as a decided triumph for the Warmothites. The Grand Jury found a true bill against Lieut.-Gov. PINCHBACK, Senator BUTLER and others, for shooting with intent to kill and wounding Mayor CHESTER on New-Year's day. They were bailed at $1,500 each.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Interview of a Delegation with the President—They Object to Territorial Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—An Indian delegation of Cherokees, Creeks and Chocktaws, called on the President today. The Cherokees were represented by W. P. ROSS, C. N. VAN and W. P. ADAIR; the Creeks by Chief SAMUEL CHECOTE, PLEASANT PORTER, JOHN MOORE and SANFORD PERRYMAN; and the Choctaws by Gov. PICKLYN. They informed the President that they were opposed to Congressional legislation, which proposed for them a Territorial Government, and were satisfied with such institutions as they now have in the Indian country. They already had their little republics acting in concert with and to the benefit of the people, and these pleasant relations should not be disturbed. Their laws were not only adapted to the civilized Indians, but to those who had not yet been brought under their educating influence. In time they would be absorbed by the white population, which was crowding upon them, and therefore they should be allowed gradually to prepare for the consummation of this event with as few attendant evils as possible. In other words they desired to be let alone, and to work out their own destiny. The Indians had confidence in the President, and were satisfied that his policy in the direction of peace was intended, and would result, in their benefit. They looked to him as their protector, and begged him to interpose so as not to permit encroachments upon their rights. They incidentally stated the progress they had made, referring to their institutions of learning, and the good order and thrift which prevailed among the several nations. The President received them kindly, and said, as far as he was concerned, no Territorial Government shall be extended over the Cherokee country, unless they want one. He expressed his gratification at their social progress, and assured them that he would at all times do whatever lay in his power to promote their prosperity. The delegation retired, much pleased with the interview.

UTAH.

Political Movements at Salt Lake City—Plea for the Admission of Utah as a State.

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 20.—The bill for the election of delegates to the convention, and for the admission of Utah as a State, finally passed the Territorial Legislature today, and was sent to the Governor. Its provisions include the submission of the Constitution to the people. A petition is in circulation praying the Government to retain GEO. C. GATES as United States District-Attorney. Heavy contracts were made today for the purchase of mining property, involving the employment of nearly $1,500,000 of capital.

Non-Interference of Navy-Yard Employes in Local Politics.

CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Jan. 20.—Upon representations of parties in this city that the Navy-yard employes were politically controlled in local matters, Secretary ROBESON, in a circular, desires it to be understood "that every man employed by the Government must, in all cases be permitted to form his own opinions and to act as his own interest and judgment shall direct, and that any assumption or exercise of power, in violation of the spirit of this circular, by any person in authority under the Department, will be punished by the removal of the persons offending."

CURRENT LITERATURE.

SAVE SOCIETY.

I'll tell you: all the more I know mankind,
The more I thank God, like my grandmother,
For making me a little lower than
The angels, honor-clothed and glory-crowned:
This is the honor—that no thing I know,
Feel or conceive, but I can make my own
Somehow, by use of hand or head or heart:
This is the glory—that in all conceived,
Or felt or known, I recognize a mind
Not mine but like mine—for the double joy—
Making all things for me and me for Him.
There's folly for you at this time of day!
* * * * * * *
I suppose Heaven is, through Eternity,
The equalizing, ever and anon,
In momentary rapture, great with small,
Omniscience with intelligency, God
With man—the thunder-glow from pole to pole
Abolishing, a blissful moment-space,
Great cloud alike and small cloud, in one fire—
As sure to ebb as sure again to flow
When the new receptivity deserves
The new completion. There's the Heaven for me.
And I say, therefore, to live out one's life
I' the world here, with the chance—whether by pain
Or pleasure be the process, long or short
The time, august or mean the circumstance
To human eye—of learning how set foot
Decidedly on some one path to Heaven,
Touch segment in the circle whence all lines
Lead to the centre equally, red lines
Or black lines, so they but produce themselves—
This I do say—and here my sermon ends—
This makes it worth our while to tenderly
Handle a state of things which mend we might,
Mar we may, but which meanwhile helps so far.
Therefore my end is—save society!
—*From Robert Browning's Saviour of Society.*

THE MYSTERIOUS SKETCH.

CHAPTER I.

Opposite to the Chapel of St. Sebalt's, at Nuremburg, at the corner of the street of the Trebans, stands a little inn, narrow and high, with gabled front, dusty panes, and the roof crowned with a plaster Virgin. It was there that I passed the saddest days of my life. I had gone to Nuremburg to study the old German masters; but, for want of ready money, I was obliged to do portraits. . . . And what portraits! Fat gossips, with their cat on their knees; aldermen, in wigs; burgomasters, in three-cornered hats—the whole colored in ochre and vermilion. From portraits I came down to pencil sketches, and from sketches to silhouettes. There is nothing so wretched as having the landlord of an hotel constantly after one with pinched lips, shrill voice, and impudent manner, coming every day and saying: "Come now! do you intend to pay me soon, sir? Do you know how much your bill is? No, that is nothing to you. You eat, drink, and sleep quietly. The Lord giveth food to the little birds. This gentleman's bill amounts to two hundred florins ten kreutzers. It is hardly worth speaking of." Those who have not heard this song sung can have no idea what it is: love of art, imagination, sacred enthusiasm for the beautiful, are all dried up before the breath of such a scoundrel. One becomes awkward, timid; all one's energy is lost, as well as the feeling of one's personal dignity, and one salutes with great respect the burgomaster Schnugans, when he passes in the distance!

One night, not having a penny, as usual, and being threatened with prison by this worthy Master Rapp, I resolved to cheat him by cutting my throat. With this agreeable thought, seated on my pallet-bed opposite the window, I gave myself up to a thousand philosophical reflections which were more or less pleasant.

"What is man?" said I to myself. "An omnivorous animal; his jaws, which are provided with fangs, incisors and molar teeth, are proof sufficient thereof. The fangs are made for tearing meat, the incisors for eating fruit, and the molar teeth for masticating, grinding and triturating animal and vegetable substances which are agreeable to the taste and smell. But when there is nothing to masticate, this thing is a regular absurdity in nature, a superfluity, a fifth wheel to a carriage."

Such were my reflections? I did not dare to open my razor, for fear that the invincible force of my logic should inspire me with the courage to put an end to myself. After having well argued in this manner, I blew out my candle and left the result for the next day.

This abominable Rap had completely brutalized me. I saw nothing as regards art but silhouettes, and my only wish was to have money to rid me of his odious presence. But that night a singular resolution was made in my mind. I waked about one o'clock; I relighted my lamp, and, wrapping myself in my old gray coat, I threw on to paper a rapid sketch in the Dutch style—something strange, wild, which had no connection with my habitual conceptions.

Imagine a dark yard, inclosed in high tottering walls. These walls are furnished with hooks at seven or eight feet from the ground. One guesses at the first glance that it is a slaughter-house. On the left there is a wooden trelliswork: you perceive through it a quartered ox, hung to the ceiling by enormous pulleys. Large pools of blood flowed over the flags into a trench, which was full of shapeless remains. The light comes from the top, from between the chimneys, whose weather-cocks are cut out against a corner of the sky as large as one's hand; and the roofs of the neighboring houses cast dark shadows on the lower stories. In the further end of this place there is a shed; . . . under the shed a pile; on the pile some ladders, some heaps of straw and of rope, a coop for chickens, and an old worn-out rabbit-hutch.

How did it come that I imagined all these whimsical details? . . . I do not know. I had no analogous recollection; and yet each pencil-stroke seemed the result of observation. Nothing was wanting.

But on the right a corner of the sketch remained blank. . . . I did not know how to fill it in. . . . There something was moving. . . . Suddenly I saw a foot—a foot which was reversed and not on the ground. In spite of this improbable position, I followed the inspiration without accounting for my own thought. The foot ended in a leg. . . . On the leg, which was stretched out with effort, floated the skirt of a gown. . . . In short, an old woman, wan, emaciated, disheveled, appeared at last lying on the edge of a well, and fighting with a fist which was pressing her throat. . . . It was a scene of murder which I was drawing. The pencil fell from my hand.

This woman, whose attitude was quite startling, with her loins doubled on the brink of the well, her face contracted with terror, her two hands grasping the arm of the murderer, frightened me. . . . I did not dare to look at her. But him, the man, the owner of the arm, I did not see. . . . It was impossible for me to finish it.

"I am tired," thought I, while my forehead was bathed in perspiration; "there is only this figure to be done; I will finish it to-morrow. It will be quite easy."

And I went to bed again, quite terrified at my vision. Five minutes later I was sound asleep.

The following day I was up at dawn. I had just dressed myself, and was preparing to go on with my interrupted work, when two little taps sounded on the door.

"Come in."

The door opened. A man already old, tall, thin, dressed in black, appeared on the threshold. The features of this man—his eyes, which were close together, his great eagle nose, and wide, bony forehead—were somewhat severe. He bowed gravely.

"Mr. Christian Venius, the painter?" said he.

"I am he, monsieur."

He bowed again, and added—

"Baron Friedrich von Spreckdal."

The appearance in my poor house of the rich amateur Spreckdal, judge of the Criminal Court, impressed me deeply. I could not help throwing a hasty glance at my old worm-eaten furniture, at my damp bed-hangings, and dusty floor. I felt humiliated by such dilapidation. . . . But von Spreckdal seemed to pay no attention to these details, and seating himself before my little table, began:

"Master Venius, I come. . . ."

But at that instant his eyes were caught by the uncompleted sketch, and he did not finish his sentence. I had seated myself on the edge of my bed, and the sudden attention accorded by such a person to one of my productions made my heart beat with undefinable fear.

After a minute bow, Spreckdal raised his head.

"Are you the author of this sketch?" said he, looking at me attentively.

"Yes, Sir."

"What is its price?"

"I do not sell my sketches . . . it is the idea for a painting."

"Ah!" said he, raising the paper with the point of his yellow fingers.

He drew a glass from his waistcoat-pocket, and began to study the sketch in silence.

The sun shone obliquely into the attic. Von Spreckdal did not utter a word; his great hooked nose, his wide eyebrows, were contracted, and his chin, protruding in a point, formed a hundred little wrinkles in his long thin cheeks. The silence was so profound that I distinctly heard the plaintive buzzing of a fly which was caught in a spider's web.

"And the dimensions of this painting, Master Venius?" said he at last, without looking at me.

"Three feet by four."

"The price?"

"Fifty ducats."

Von Spreckdal replaced the drawing on the table, and took from his pocket a long green silk purse. He drew off the rings.

"Fifty ducats," said he; "here they are."

I was dazzled.

The Baron had risen; he bowed, and I heard his great ivory-headed cane sounding on each step to the foot of the staircase. Then recovering from my stupor, I remembered all of a sudden that I had not thanked him, and I flew down the five stories like lightning; but when I arrived on the threshold it was in vain that I looked to right and left—the street was deserted.

"Dear me, that's funny," said I; and went upstairs again, quite out of breath.

CHAPTER II.

The surprising manner in which Von Spreckdal had just appeared threw me quite into ecstacy. "Yesterday," said I, as I contemplated the heap of ducats which glittered in the sun—"yesterday I formed the culpable design of cutting my throat for a few miserable florins, and now, today, a fortune falls from the clouds. . . . Decidedly I did well not to open my razor, and if ever the temptation to put an end to myself assails me again, I shall take care to put it off till the next day."

After these judicious reflections, I seated myself to finish the sketch; four strokes of my pencil, and it would be done. But here an incomprehensible difficulty awaited me. It was impossible for me to make those four strokes. I had lost the thread of my inspiration; the mysterious individual would not detach himself from the limbers of my brain. It was in vain that I invoked him, that I sketched outlines, and tried again and again; he was no more in accordance with the whole than a figure of Raphael's would be in one of Teniers' smoking scenes. The drops stood on my brow.

At the finest moment, Rap opened the door without knocking according to his laudable custom; his eyes fell on my heap of ducats, and with a squeaking voice he cried:

"Ah! I have caught you. Will you say again, Mr. Painter, that you have no money?"

And his crooked fingers advanced with that nervous trembling which the sight of gold always produces with misers.

I remained stupefied a few seconds. Then the recollection of all the insults which this creature had heaped on me, his avaricious looks, his impudent smile, exasperated me. With a single bound I seized him, and pushing him with both hands out of the room, I flattened his nose with the door.

This was done with the "cric-crac" and rapidity of a Jack-in-the-Box.

But outside, the old usurer uttered piercing cries:

"My money, robber—my money!"

The lodgers came out of their rooms, asking:

"What is the matter? What has happened?"

I opened the door suddenly, and with a blow of my foot in the spine of Master Rap, sent him down more than five steps.

"That is what is happening," said I, beside myself.

Then I shut the door and fastened, while shouts of laughter saluted Master Rap in his flight.

I was pleased with myself; I rubbed my hands. This adventure had restored my animation. I recommenced work, and was going to finish the sketch, when an unusual noise struck my ear.

It was the butt-end of rifles being put down on the pavement of the street. I looked out of my window and saw three *gendarmes*, with their rifles lowered, drawn up at the door of the house.

"Can that wretch Rap have broken anything?" said I, in a fright.

And such is the strange contradiction in the human mind, that I, who the evening before had wished to cut my throat, now shuddered to the marrow of my bones at the thought that they could hang me if Rap was dead.

The staircase was filling with confused sounds. . . . It was the rising tide of hollow steps, the clank of arms and rapid words. Suddenly some one tried to open my door. It was fastened.

Then there was quite a clamor.

"Open, in the name of the law!"

I rose trembling, with shaking legs.

"Open!" repeated the same voice.

The idea of saving myself over the roofs occurred to me; but hardly had I put my head through the little window than I drew back seized with vertigo. I had seen as in a lightning flash all the windows below, with their gleaming panes, their flower-pots, their bird-cages, their gratings; and lower down the balcony; lower down the street-lamp; lower down the sign of the "Tonnelet Rouge," covered with crampons; then, at last, the three glittering bayonets, which only awaited my fall to impale me. On the roof of the house opposite, a great red cat on guard behind one of the chimneys, was watching a troop of sparrows who were chirping and quarreling in the gutter. It is impossible to imagine to what clearness, to what power and rapidity of perception, the life of a man can attain when stimulated by fear.

At the third summons—"Open the door, or we will break it open!"—I saw that flight was impossible, and approaching the door with trembling steps, I drew back the bolt.

Two fists immediately seized my collar, and a little thick-set man, smelling of wine, said:

"I arrest you."

He wore a bottle-green overcoat, buttoned up to the chin, and a hat shaped like the pipe of a stove; he had great brown whiskers, . . . rings on all his fingers, and was called Passauf. It was the head of the Police.

Five bull-dog heads, with little flat caps, were observing me from without.

"What do you want?" asked I of Passauf.

"Come down," exclaimed he, roughly, making a sign to one of the men to seize me.

This latter dragged me away more dead than alive, while the others turned my room upside down.

I went down, supported under the arms like a man in the third stage of consumption; my hair falling over my face, and stumbling at each step.

I was thrown into a fly, between two fellows, who had the charity to let me see the end of two staves fastened with a strap to the wrist; then the carriage set off. I heard the steps of all the *gamins* of the town running after us.

"What have I done?" I asked of one of my guards.

He looked at his companion with a strange smile, saying: "Hans, he wants to know what he has done."

This smile froze my blood.

Soon a profound shadow enveloped the carriage—the horses' feet sounded under an arch. We were entering the Raspelhaus, of which one might well say:

"Dans cet antre
Je vois bien comme l'on entre,
Et ne voit point comme on en sort."

All is not *couleur de rose* in this world; from the claws of Rap I fell into a dungeon, from which most poor devils have small chance of escaping. Great dark yard; rows of windows, as in a hospital; not a tuft of grass, not a leaf of ivy, not even a weather-cock in perspective: that was my new lodging. It was enough to make one tear out one's hair by handfuls.

The police agents accompanied by the jailer, incarcerated me temporarily in a lockup.

The jailer, as far as I can remember, was called Kaspar Schlitissel; with his gray woolen cap, his short pipe between his teeth, and his bunch of keys at his waist, he appeared to me like the god of the Caribbees, who is an owl. He had great round yellowish eyes, which looked as if they saw by night, a pointed nose, and a neck which was lost in his shoulders.

Schlitissel shut me up as quietly as one puts away clothes in a cupboard, thinking of other things. As for me, I remained more than ten minutes in the same place, with my hands closed behind my back and my head hanging down. At the end of this time I made the following reflection:

"Rap, when he fell, called out, 'They are murdering me!' but he did not say who. I shall say that it was my neighbor, the old man who sells spectacles; he will be hanged in my place."

This idea comforted me, and I heaved a deep sigh. Then I looked at my prison. It had just been newly whitewashed, and the walls were quite bare, except in one corner, where my predecessor had sketched a gibbet. The light came from a little window, nine or ten feet from the ground; the furniture consisted of a heap of straw and a bucket.

I seated myself on the straw, with my hands round my knees, in inconceivable despondency. I hardly saw clearly; and of a sudden, remembering that Rap might have denounced me before his death, I tingled in every joint, and got up coughing, as if the hempen cravat were already pressing my throat. Almost at the same moment I heard Schlitissel crossing the passage; he opened the door and told me to follow him. He was still assisted by two men with staves and I stepped out resolutely after him. We passed through long galleries, lighted at certain distances by windows inside. I saw behind some bars the famous Tic-Tack, who was to be executed the following day. He was wearing a strait-waistcoat, and was singing in a loud voice, "I am the king of the mountains!" Seeing me, he cried: "Hullo, comrade, I will keep a place for you on my right."

The two Police agents and the god of the Caribbees looked at each other with a smile, while a cold shiver crept all down my back.

CHAPTER III.

Schlitissel pushed me into a high room, which was very dark, and furnished with seats in a semicircle. The appearance of this deserted hall, with its two high-barred windows, its Christ of dark old oak, a figure with its arms extended and head sadly falling on its shoulders, inspired me with a religious fear over and above that caused by my actual position.

All my ideas of false accusation disappeared, and my lips moved as I murmured a prayer. For a long time I had never prayed, but misfortune always recalls us to thoughts of submission. Man is such a poor creature!

In front of me, on a high seat, were two persons whose position with their backs to the light left their figures in shadow. Nevertheless, I recognized von Spreckdal by his aquiline profile, which was illumined obliquely by a ray from the window. The other was fat; he had full red cheeks and wore a Judge's robe, as did also von Spreckdal.

Below was seated Conrad, the clerk; he was writing at a low table, tickling his ear with the end of his pen. On my arrival he stopped, in order to look at me with considerable curiosity. They made me sit down, and von Spreckdal, raising his voice, said: "Christian Venius, where did you get this drawing?" He showed me the nocturnal sketch, which was then in his possession. They handed it to me. After having examined it, I answered:

"I did it."

There was rather a long silence, and Conrad wrote down my answer. I listened to his pen running over the paper, and I thought: "What is the meaning of the question they have just asked me? It has nothing to do with the kick I gave Rap."

"You did this drawing," continued von Spreckdal; "what is the subject of it?"

"It is a fancy subject."

"You have not copied all these details?"

"No, my lord; they are all imaginary."

"Prisoner," said the judge severely, "I give you time for reflection; do not lie!"

I reddened, and exclaimed, with some excitement: "I have told the truth."

"Put this down," said von Spreckdal to the clerk.

The pen again squeaked on the paper.

"And this woman," pursued the judge, "this woman who is being murdered on the edge of the pit, was she also an imaginary figure?"

"Certainly."

"You have never seen her?"

"Never."

Von Spreckdal rose, as if indignant; then, reseating himself, he consulted in a low voice with his fellow-Judge. These two black profiles standing out against the light background of the window, and the three men standing behind me, the silence of the hall, everything made me shudder.

"What do they want with me? What have I done?" I murmured.

Suddenly von Spreckdal said to my jailers: "Take back the prisoner to the carriage; we are going to start for the Metzer Strasse." Then turning to me, he exclaimed: "Christian Venius, you have started on a sad course; recollect yourself, and remember that if human justice is inflexible, there still remains for you God's mercy. You may deserve it if you confess your crime!"

These words struck me as if with the blow of a hammer. I stretched out my arms, screaming, "Oh, what a frightful dream!" and fainted.

When I came to myself the carriage was moving slowly along in the street; another one was in front. The two constables were still there. On the road one of them offered his companion a pinch of snuff; mechanically I put out my finger toward his snuff-box; he drew back quickly. The blush of shame covered my face, and I turned away my head to hide by emotion.

"If you look out," said the man with the snuff-box, "we shall be obliged to put you in handcuffs."

"May the devil strangle you, infernal scoundrel!" thought I. The carriage stopped; one of them got out while the other held me back by the collar; then, seeing his comrade ready to receive me, he pushed me out rudely. These numerous precautions for the safety of my person did not look well for me; but I was far from foreseeing the gravity of the accusation which was weighing on me, when a frightful circumstance at last opened my eyes and threw me into despair. I had just been pushed into a low passage, with broken unequal pavement; there flowed along the wall a yellowish oozing, from which a fœtid smell exhaled. I was walking in darkness, the two men behind me. Further on there was a dim light from an inside yard.

The further I advanced, the more did my terror increase. It was not a natural feeling; it was a fearful anxiety, unnatural as a nightmare. At each step I instinctively drew back.

"Come, now!" exclaimed one of the constables, pressing his hand on my shoulder. "Get on!"

But what was my terror when, at the end of the passage, I saw the yard which I had sketched the previous night, with its walls garnished with hooks, its collection of old iron, its hen-coop, and its rabbit-hutch! Not a window, small or large, not a cracked pane, not a detail had been omitted. I was thunderstruck by this strange revelation.

Near to the wall were the two Judges, von Spreckdal and Richter. At their feet lay the old woman on her back, her long gray hair disheveled, her face blue, her eyes unnaturally open, and her tongue between her teeth.

It was a horrible sight!

"Now," said von Spreckdal, solemnly, "What have you to say?"

I did not reply.

"Do you confess to having thrown this woman, Theresa Becha, into this pit, having first strangled her in order to rob her of her money?"

"No," I cried. "No! I do not know this woman; I have never seen her. May you be my witness!"

"That is enough," replied he, drily; and, without adding a word, he and his companion went out quickly.

The policemen then thought it their duty to put handcuffs on me, and I was taken back to the Raspelhaus in a state of stupor. I hardly knew what to think; even my conscience was confused. I asked myself whether I had not murdered the old woman. In the eyes of my jailers I was already condemned.

I will not detail to you all that I felt that night in the Raspelhaus, when, seated on my heap of straw, with the little window in front of me, and the gibbet in perspective, I heard the watchman crying in the silence: "Sleep, inhabitants of Nuremberg! The Lord watches! One o'clock! Two o'clock! Three o'clock have struck!"

Every one can form an idea of such a night. It is all very well to say that it is better to be hung innocent than guilty. For the soul it may be so, but as far as the body is concerned it makes no difference; on the contrary, it curses its fate, and seeks to escape, knowing that the cord will put an end to its part. Added to that, it regrets not to have taken enough enjoyment out of life, and to have listened to the soul which preached abstinence. "Ah! if I had but known!" it exclaims, "I should not have been led by your big words, your grand phrases, and magnificent sentences! I should not have been allured by your fine promises. I should have had some delightful moments which will never return. It is all over! You said to me, 'Curb your passions!' Well, I did curb them; and much better I am for the having done so. I am going to be hanged, and in time you will be called sublime spirit, stoical soul, martyr to the mistakes of justice. *I* shall no longer be thought of!" Such were the sad reflections of my poor body.

The day came, at first pale, undecided; it sent its feeble rays through the round window, through the iron bars, then it shone on the inside wall. Without, the street was filling; being Friday, it was market-day. I heard the carts, loaded with vegetables, and the good peasants of the Schwarz-voula with their baskets going by. Some chickens in coops cackled as they went past, and the sellers of butter chatted to each other. The market opposite was being opened. They were arranging the benches.

At last it was quite day; and the great murmur of the growing crowd of housewives who were assembling with their baskets under their arms, going, coming, discussing and bargaining, showed me that it was eight o'clock in the morning. With the daylight I began somewhat to regain my confidence. Some of my black ideas disappeared, and I felt a great desire to see what was going on outside.

Some of my predecessors had pulled themselves up to the window; they had made some holes in the wall by which to ascend more easily. I climbed up in my turn, and when seated in the oval recess with my back bent and my head pressed forward, I could see the crowd, the life, the movement; tears flowed rapidly down my cheeks. I no longer thought of suicide; I felt an extraordinary desire to live and to breathe. "Ah," said I to myself, "it is delightful to live! What do I care if they make me drag a barrow or fasten a bullet to my leg, as long as they let me live!"

The old market, with the roof shaped like an extinguisher supported on heavy pillars, was a splendid sight. Old women seated in front of their baskets of vegetables or eggs, or of their coops full of poultry; behind them the Jewish dealers in old clothes, with their dark faces; the butchers with their bare arms cutting up the meat in their stalls; the country people with the large felt hats planted on the back of the head, calm and grave, their hands behind their backs leaning on their holly-sticks, and quietly smoking their pipes. Then the thronging, the noise of the crowd, those shrill, excited, serious, high or sharp words, those expressive gestures, those unexpected attitudes which betray from afar the progress of the discussion, and paint so well the character of the individual; in short, everything captivated me, and in spite of my melancholy position, I felt happy to think that I still belonged to this world.

Now, while I was thus looking out, a man went by; he was a butcher, who with bent back was carrying an enormous quarter of beef on his shoulders; his arms were bare, his elbows stuck out, and his head was bent down; his floating hair, like that of Salvator's "Sicumbre," concealed his face from me, but at the first glance I started . . . . "It is he!" said I to myself, and all my blood flowed back to my heart. I got down into the dungeon, quivering to the tips of my fingers, feeling my cheeks growing pale, and stammering with a stifled voice:

"It is he! He is there . . . there, and I am to die to expiate his crime . . . . Oh, God! what shall I do?—what shall I do?"

A sudden idea, an inspiration from above, occurred to me. I felt in the pocket of my coat—my fusee-box was there. Then, rushing to the wall, I began tracing the scene of the murder with inconceivable rapidity. There was no more uncertainty, no more groping. I knew the man . . . I saw him . . . he was there before me.

At ten o'clock the jailer entered my prison. His owl-like passiveness was replaced by admiration.

"Is it possible?" cried he, stopping short on the threshold.

"Go and fetch my judges," said I to him, while I continued my work with increasing excitement.

"They are waiting for you in the hall of instruction," replied Schlitissel.

"I have something to reveal to them," I exclaimed, drawing the last hand of my mysterious subject.

He seemed alive; he was fearful to behold; his foreshortened figure stood out wonderfully on the white wall. The jailer went out.

In a few minutes he reappeared with the judges, who stood quite stupefied. I extended my hand, and, trembling in every limb, said to them:

"There is the murderer!"

After a short silence, von Spreckdal turned to me:

"His name?"

"I do not know it, but he is at this moment in the market; he is cutting up meat in the third stall on the left as you go in from the street in the Trabans."

"What do you think of this?" said he to his colleague.

"Let the man be fetched," replied the other, gravely; several jailors who remained in the passage obeyed this order. The judges remained standing, still looking at the sketch. I had sunk back on the straw, with my head between my knees, quite overcome. Soon footsteps sounded in the distance under the archway. Those who have never awaited an hour of deliverance and counted the minutes, which at such a time are as long as centuries—those who have not gone through the poignant emotions of suspense, terror, hope, doubt—cannot conceive the inward shuddering which I felt at that moment. I should have distinguished the step of the murderer among a thousand. They came nearer . . . the judges even seemed moved. I had raised my head, and my heart felt oppressed as if with an iron weight. I fixed my eyes on the closed door. It opened . . . the man entered . . . His cheeks were swollen and red, his large jaws were contracted so that the muscles stood out toward the ears, and his little eyes, uneasy and wild like those of the wolf, glistened under the bushy eyebrows of a yellowish-red.

Von Spreckdal in silence pointed to the sketch. Then this man of blood with the large shoulders looked, grew pale; and with a yell which froze us with terror, he threw up his arms and sprang backward to upset his jailers. Then a fearful struggle took place in the passage; we heard nothing but the panting breath of the butcher, hollow oaths, hasty words, and the feet of the jailers striking on the flags after they had been lifted into the air. This lasted at least a minute.

At last the murderer re-entered; his head hanging, his eyes bloodshot, his hands fastened behind his back. He again glanced at the drawing of the murder, seemed to reflect, and in a low voice, as if speaking to himself, said: "Who could have seen me at midnight?"

I was saved!

* * * * * * * *

Many years have passed since this terrible adventure. Thank Heaven! I no longer do silhouettes nor even portraits of burgomasters. By means of work and perseverance I have conquered my place before the sun, and I gain my bread with honor by doing works of art—the only object, in my opinion, worthy of the true artist's attainment. But I shall never forget the nocturnal sketch. Sometimes, in the very midst of my work, my memory goes back to it. Then I put down my palette and dream for hours! How could a crime, perpetrated by a man whom I did not know, in a house that I had never seen, be reproduced by my pencil down to the slightest detail? Was it chance? Ha! And, after all, what is chance but the effect of a cause which is hidden from us?

Can Schiller be right when he says: "The immortal soul does not share in the weaknesses of the body; during the sleep of the body she spreads her radiant wings, and goes God alone knows where! What does she do then? . . . No one can say, but at times inspiration betrays the secret of those noctural flights."

Who knows? Nature is more audacious in her realities than the human mind in its imagination!—*Temple Bar.*

Rowing or Sailing.—Which is the more enjoyable, rowing or sailing? If you sail before the wind, there is the glorious vigor of the breeze that fills your sails; you get all of it you have room for, and a ship of the line could do no more; indeed, your very nearness to the water increases the excitement, since the water swirls and boils up, as it unites in your wake, and seems to clutch over the low stern of your sail-boat, as if to menace the hand that guides the helm. Or if you beat to windward, it is as if your boat climbed a liquid hill, but did it with bounding and dancing, like a child; there is the plash of the lighter ripples against the bow, and the thud of the heavier waves, while the same blue water is now transformed to a cool jet of white foam over your face, and now to a dark whirlpool in your lee. Sailing gives a sense of prompt command, since by a single movement of the tiller you effect so great a change of direction or transform motion into rest; there is, therefore, a certain magic in it: but, on the other hand, there is a more direct appeal to your physical powers in rowing; you do not evade or cajole the elements by a cunning device of keel and canvas—you meet them man-fashion and subdue them. The motion of the oars is like the strong motion of a bird's wings; to sail a boat is to ride upon an eagle, but to row is to be an eagle. I prefer rowing—at least till I can afford another sail-boat.—*T. W. Higginson, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

Engraved Portraits.—The earliest engraved portraits which attract attention are by Albert Durer, who engraved his own work, translating himself. His eminence as painter was continued as engraver. Here he surpassed his predecessors, Martin Schoen in Germany, and Mantegna in Italy, so that Longhi does not hesitate to say that he was the first who carried the art from infancy in which he found it to a condition not far from flourishing adolescence. But while recognizing his great place in the history of engraving, it is impossible not to see that he is often hard and constrained, if not unfinished. His portrait of Erasmus is justly famous, and is conspicuous among the prints exhibited in the British Museum. It is dated 1526, two years before the death of Durer, and has helped to extend the fame of the universal scholar and approved man of letters, who in his own age filled a sphere not unlike that of Voltaire in a later century. There is another portrait of Erasmus by Holbein, often repeated, so that two great artists have contributed to his renown. That by Durer is admired. The general fineness of touch, with the accessories of books and flowers, shows the care in its execution; but it wants expression, and the hands are far from graceful.

Another most interesting portrait by Durer, executed in the same year with the Erasmus, is Philip Melanchthon, the St. John of the Reformation, sometimes called the teacher of Germany. Luther, while speaking of himself as rough, boisterous, stormy and altogether warlike, says, "but Master Philippus comes along softly and gently, sowing and watering with joy, according to the rich gifts which God has bestowed upon him." At the date of the print he was twenty-nine years of age, and the countenance shows the mild reformer.

Augustin Caracci, of the Bolognese family, memorable in art, added to considerable success as painter undoubted triumphs as engraver. His prints are numerous, and many are regarded with favor; but out of the long list not one is so sure of that longevity allotted to art as his portrait of Titian, which bears date 1587, eleven years after the death of the latter. Over it is the inscription: *Titiani Vicellii Pictoris celeberrimi ac famosissimi vera effigies*, to which is added beneath, *Cujus nomen orbis continere non valet!* Although founded on originals by Titian himself, it was probably designed by the remarkable engraver. It is very like, and yet unlike the familiar portrait of which we have a recent engraving by Mandel, from a repetition in the gallery of Berlin. Looking at it, we are reminded of the terms by which Vasari described the great painter, *guidiziosa, bello, è stupendo*. Such a head, with such visible power, justifies these words, or at least makes us believe them entirely applicable. It is broad, bold, strong, and instinct with life.

This print, like the Erasmus of Durer, is among those selected for exhibition at the British Museum, and it deserves the honor. Though only paper with black lines, it is, by the genius of the artist, as good as a picture. In all engraving nothing is better.—*The City.*

Fisheries of New South Wales.—Let us now pass on to the nature and extent of the supply of fish which the seaboard of New South Wales is capable of furnishing. From north to south the coast abounds with spawning as well as feeding grounds. A score of rivers, with wide and well-protected *embouchures*, and a thousand inlets and indulations of every size and form, offer all the requirements of sea bottom for food and protection for the young fry. Within a range of thirty miles of Port Jackson—that is to say, an easy passage for a small open craft of about two tons burden, such as is commonly used by the Sydney and Botany fishermen—there are considerably more than forty well known grounds, generally rocky patches, in from eight to twenty-five or thirty fathoms of water, where, in anything like ordinarily fair weather, schnappers of all dimensions, from the gorgeously-tinted "native" of near a score pounds in weight, to his great grandson of less than three, the silver Jew fish, taraglin, kingfish, "moorra nennigai," black and red rock-cod, morwong, travally, salmon, the beautiful "sulopus" (serjeant baker,) flathead, samson fish, and a variety of others less familiar forms, may be taken by the line in almost unlimited quantities. Forty dozen schnappers have been caught in a few hours by a crew of three, even at so short a distance from Sydney as Coogee.

The beaches of Broken and Botany Bays and Port Hacking—all within sixteen miles of Port Jackson—are even more productive to the net fishermen than the outer grounds to the schnapper men. These, as well as the schnapper grounds in the neighborhood, have now for more than forty years withstood the regularly-increasing and most wasteful drain on their resources caused by the Sydney market. Oftentimes there may be seen, especially during the cool months, as many as a dozen fishing boats, working both net and line in and about Broken Bay—the mouth of the river Hawkesbury. These boats, their freights of fish secured, frequently come down the stream to Baranjo, the southern headland at the entrance to the river, to find a hard southerly or south-easterly wind blowing in the offing. Unable to cope with the sea, which a very few hours' continuance of either of these winds invariably sets along the coast, the poor fellows, who have perhaps been toiling all the night before at net and oar, are compelled to throw away their fish, and to recommence work, often with the same result. In one day, it frequently happens that a sacrifice is compelled to be made of the entire cargoes of half a dozen boats, amounting perhaps to a hundred bushels of whiting, bream, black-fish, tailors, flat-head, mullet and gar-fish—the most esteemed of Australian fishes. And all this destruction because fishermen are unable to dispose of their catch after 7 o'clock in the morning! It is worse than useless for them to commence catching up the rivers until evening, unless the weather should happen to be very cool and favorable to the preservation of their fish; for the Sydney monopolists have determined, it appears, that fish must be at least one whole night on the not-too-fragrant floor and bilge of a boat, before they arrive at that degree of incipient putrefaction which the consumer must be brought to appreciate.—*Once a Week.*

Robin Hood.—There is, however, a greater concurrence of testimony to support a belief that a man named Robin Hood really lived six centuries ago, and really disported himself as an outlaw in Sherwood Forest. Rev. Joseph Hunter has found, in a household book of the Court of Edward II., an entry to the effect that one Robyn Hode was among the vadlets, valets, varlets, or porters of the chamber in the King's palace. This is regarded as giving some support to the account which forms the burden of many of the tales and ballads, and which may be thus summarized: That Robin Hood was born at Locksley in the time of Henry II.; that his real name was Robert Fitzoothes, some say Earl of Huntingdon; that he was a wild extravagant youth, who got into debt and difficulties; that he became an outlaw in Sherwood Forest, where he surrounded himself with the companions already named; that he enlisted all he could of those who were brave and bold, and good archers; that he and his bowmen, something like a hundred in number, made war against every one except the poor and the weak, and moved about from place to place when attacked; that the forest supplied them with venison and firewood, while the villagers were made to furnish other necessaries and comforts, either by purchase or by more summary means; that the King pardoned Robin after an interview; that Robin was quietly in the royal service for a considerable time; and that he died at Kirtley Nunnery, Yorkshire, in the reign of Henry III. There is, it is true, an awkward chronological hitch here; because if Robin Hood died in the time of Henry III., he could not well have been the Robin who lived in the days of Edward II. Where the arrow fell resulting from poor Robin's last shot was on a spot not far from Wakefield; and antiquaries agree that some years ago there was really a grave at that spot, with sods beneath the head and feet ends, and a stone bearing the inscription or epitaph:

Here undernead dis laitl stean
Lais Robert Earl of Huntingdon.
Ne'er arcir ver as hie sa geud,
An pipl kauld im Robyn Heud.
Sick utlawes as hi an is men.
Vil England nivir si agen.
—*All the Year Round.*

The Pianist Bulow.—Bulow's whole life has been distinguished by an untiring diligence and energetic study of the art to which he is devoted. He displayed great musical talent much earlier than Wagner, and was so carefully instructed that at eleven years of age he could play Beethoven's C Minor trio with accompaniment. He is the son of a noted courtier and literary man, the friend of Ludwig Tieck, and the representative of one of the oldest aristocratic families of Mecklenburg and Germany. Born in Dresden in 1830, he has had the advantage of such instruction as could be given by Wieck, the father of Clara Schumann, and during a temporary stay of Litolff, the noted pupil of Moscheles, in that city, he was intrusted to his care. The result was to infuse into the boy a passionate love for the new romantic school.

Bulow developed into one of the first pianists of the age. In truth, he has but two rivals, Rubinstein and, of late years, Tausig.

After a short time spent in Stuttgart, he was sent to Leipsic, and entered the University as a student of jurisprudence, it being the desire of his family that he should prepare himself for the diplomatic service. Thrown into the finest musical circle of Europe, and still studying under the best masters, inspired by personal acquaintance with Mendelsohn, Maurice Hauptmann, Franz Brendel, the famous critic and editor of the *New Journal of Music*, Robert Schumann, and, later, with Liszt also, it can readily be imagined that the law suffered somewhat. Still, unwilling to grieve his mother, he went from Leipsic to Berlin, entering the University there; but though he attended the lectures punctually, he did not study, devoting his time to intercourse with a circle of ultra-radicals, and soon beginning to make a stir in musical cliques by his published criticisms, favorable, of course, upon the new school inaugurated by Wagner. When the vacation came, he set out for Weimar, and, yielding to the urgency of Liszt, determined upon his future career.

The breach with his parents seemed irreparably, and he set out for Zurich to gather what comfort he could from Wagner, who appears to have had the greatest confidence in his powers from the first.

The young man began his professional career by undertaking, at Wagner's suggestion, the directorship of the Zurich Theatre, the necessary instruction being given him by the composer himself—a remarkable piece of self-sacrifice the like of which that not especially generous musician has not often been guilty of. But he soon advised his young director to return to Weimar, where he was for some time carefully instructed by Liszt, and in the midst of an exciting artistic life wrote those famous musical criticisms for Brendel's *Journal of Music*, which excited controversy enough at the time.

In 1853 he made his first tour, creating a perfect furor throughout Germany, so that when Dr. Kullak retired, a few years later, from his position in the School of Music at Berlin, Bulow was immediately invited to fill the place. Here he remained until 1864, making an occasional artistic tour, and establishing himself as the greatest pianist of the time. When Wagner was invited to Munich he remembered his friend, sent for him, and presented him to the young King, who shortly thereafter appointed him Court pianist.

A rare friendship had for years united the two musicians, and they were at last happy in being together. Wagner seems always to have had greater confidence in Bulow's justice of conception of his operas than in that of any other director.

The war of 1866 caused both men to retire from Munich, but the next year found them back again, Bulow being appointed director of the new conservatory just established, and operatic conductor.—*The Atlantic Monthly.*

The German Game of War.—Fifty years ago a certain burgher of Berlin, by name Reitzvitz, a zealous student of the records of the campaigns fought by old Fritz, by Napoleon, by "Marshal Forwards," Suwarrow and Schwarzenberg, devised a system of following on the map the military movements, by making little blocks of lead represent the bodies of fighting men. Reitzvitz had a soldier son, who not only elaborated the system of marking, but converted a mere device for following with understanding military movements that had actually taken place, into a game or system of strategy and tactics, under the regulations of which a theoretical campaign or battle might be fought out from the *Aasmarsch* to the issue, and by the practice of which the student of war might materially improve his knowledge of the profession of arms. For many years the Kreigs Spiel has been sedulously played at the military schools and staff colleges of Germany, as well as indulged in as a relaxation—just as a school-boy takes to cricket in his play-hours—by the superior officers of the army, whose military efficiency has recently been so conspicuously manifested. It does not take much fancy to imagine von Roon, his work at the War Ministry over for the day, taking an afternoon walk to the Bureau of the General Staff, and challenging the man in spectacles who can be silent in seven languages to a Kriegs Spiel. Zastow, Goeben, Schlotthem, Bose, Manstein, and a few more men of war, in Berlin on leave, drop in, and an imaginary campaign is fought out—perhaps with Prince Frederick Charles as umpire in chief—on the steppes of Western Russia, in the green lanes of England, among the Alpine passes or through the Gap of Belfort into the Rhone-Saone Valley, for there are maps of all countries in the bureau of the German general staff. And so with much consumption of tobacco, the Kreigs Spiel, whether Generals play it, or the ambitious and indefatigable men of the staff or in the garrison, is pursued with keen zest until the small hours, and teaches the German officer lessons that he never forgets, and ever finds extremely valuable.

The Kreigs Spiel requires no elaborate materials. The maps, which ought to be eight inches to the mile, must have the contours of the ground very carefully drawn, and the rivers, forests, villages, and other objects of strategical and tactical importance marked with great accuracy. It is played with ivory pieces of different sizes, to represent according to size and shape, regiments, battalions, wings, patrols, files, &c., in two colors, red and blue, to distinguish the contending parties. With these every conceivable formation can be represented, and new pieces may be added according to choice to represent anything desired, such as franc-tireurs, military chaplains, and special correspondents. The *personnel* of the game is not quite so simple. It requires an umpire-in-chief of great attainments, being at once a master of the game, and of strategy and tactics. Each side has an umpire of its own in addition. It may be mentioned that it was from this game that the idea was given for the employment of umpires in the "Autumn Manœuvres," which we have borrowed from the Prussians. Then each side has its General Commanding-in-Chief, with subsidiary commanders for the advance guard, the main body, and rear, or the wings and centre. At the outset the umpire-in-chief gives out a general idea, which must comprehend a fixed date for commencing movements, the bases of the lines of operation and the object to be obtained. The strategical position is thus established in the rough, and of this general plan each player has a copy. Then each player (or army commander) issues to his own army a special idea, with which the umpire is, of course, made acquainted, but the contents of which must be rigorously kept from the knowledge of the other side. In this special idea the dispositions must be specified as fully and distinctly as possible—as nearly, in fact, as may be to the anticipatory order in actual warfare. These preliminaries settled, the players (chief and subsidiary) and the umpires meet, and the umpire-in-chief, excluding one side calls in the other side to make his military dispositions; which done, he covers them over, and calls in the other side to make similar arrangements. Neither at this stage nor afterward is any slovenliness permissible—advance guards, picquets, double-posts and reserves must be attended to as in actual warfare. And then the maneuvres begin, the umpire giving the word, say, "Blue to begin," and the armies either approach each other by equal stages, or one marches on, the other halted in its bivouac, according to the terms of the general idea, or the designs of the combatants. Each player is allowed one move alternately—to each move being attached a specific value in the matter of distance covered by the arm that is moved and its pace based on a table detailing the marching speed, in the two minutes allowed, of the different arms at each pace, the umpire exercising his discretion that the pace the player in theory moves his troops at is one sustainable in the circumstances. Close quarters being attained, an engagement becomes inevitable, and then another element, that of chance, is imported into the game. Yes, the players at the Kriegs Spiel have to take to gambling with the dice, and the strangest thing of all, the chance of the dice is brought in, perforce, to represent those turns in the fortune of war which spring from valor, moral power and cohesion of discipline, or from cowardice, liability to panic and vagueness of discipline. Strategy and tactics have very much to do with the issue of fighting in earnest, and these can be demonstrated on the board of the Kriege Spiel as in the actual marching and on the actual field. Prince Friedrich Charles had acquired his skill in generalship in a great measure by the assiduous practice of the Kriegs Spiel. It taught, also, ready ability to read and understand maps, and promptness in arranging and detailing dispositions with expertness. It enforced the necessity for distinctness and clearness of orders; and its practical character went far to create a revolution in military teaching, compelling, as it did, close thinking as to place and time, distances, and power of marching. No mere book-reading would enable the student to realize the fact, for instance, that a German Army Corps on the march covers a distance of fifteen miles when on one road; but the player at the Kriegs Spiel cannot look at his map, his pieces and the scale without having the fact borne in upon him.—*The Daily News.*

George Sand on Dreams.—Why these chimeras of sleep? Physical disposition, I shall be told. Well and good; but that does not explain why they have such and such a shape. That relates to an organic mechanism of which we do not know the motive powers, and which remains an enigma to us all. As our eyes for a long while retain the impression of the solar spectrum which has dazzled them, the mind fills with the objects which have filled the eyes, and the fancy, while it transforms, traces them upon I know not what black chamber, the sanctuary of dreams. Our brain is not, then, a photographic apparatus wherein images are accurately transmitted. It resembles rather a theatre where the facts of life are presented under the form of fiction. But it is richer and more original than all the fictions of the theatre. It is the unforeseen in all its power, it is the impossible accepted beforehand, it is the unrestrained festival of the imagination. The serious and the burlesque dance together, terror and joy succeed each other there. Sorrow is often bitter there, our tears flow and wet the pillow. But it most frequently vanishes to give way to unrealizable compensations. The friend who has just left us suddenly returns from an immense journey, which has lasted but an instant; he even, if need be, leaves the tomb to which we have just carried him, to converse with us. We ourselves easily die in a dream, and feel ourselves at once living and dead without surprise and without anguish. Thus thanks to the fictions which rock our hours of repose, we spend a notable part of our existence outside the domain of reality. All the more because it is not necessary to sleep in order to dream. Contemplation leads us almost always to a state of highest satisfaction in which reason slumbers, and wanderings more defined and less prolonged than those of a dream none the less escape the control of argument. There is, therefore, in us something which is called a soul, and which is perhaps quite another thing from that which bears its name, hitherto, very vague or very ill-defined. I have myself long believed that we have three souls—one to direct the employment of our organs, another to regulate our relations with our species, a third to communicate with the Divine Spirit which animates the universe. Sainte-Beuve used to smile when I said that to him. "Three souls," replied he, "if we could be sure of having one!" I dared not answer him that we had perhaps more. We are not such simple phenomena as people have chosen to think in order to be able to classify us as good and bad, as elect and condemned.

A Marvelous Machine.—Mr. Thomson, a well-known Edinburgh civil engineer, has for many years paid special attention to the properties and capabilities of India-rubber. He was the first, some twenty years ago, to apply tires of this substance to the wheels of trucks, &c., at railway stations, in order to deaden the sound; and to him we are also indebted for the more recent discovery that India-rubber, when in great mass, flattens on a road or floor, and, by presenting a greater extent of bearing surface, causes any superincumbent weight to be distributed over a much larger area. Hence he conceived and carried out the idea of providing the wheels of a steam-engine, to run on common roads, with India-rubber tires of immense thickness. In consequence of the soft, elastic property of such tires, the wheel surface may, according to the condition of the road over which it passes, "present the broad, quiet tramp of the foot of the elephant, the gentle step of the feline race, or the web-footed effect of the aquatic animal when walking on the morass."

When the first patent road-steamer was tried, some three years ago, its success was complete, and far exceeded Mr. Thomson's expectations. In the beginning of 1870, the War Department, having heard of some of its performances, commissioned Mr. Anderson to proceed to Edinburgh to examine it personally, and to report upon its capabilities for military purposes of various kinds; and it is from this report, dated the 8th of April, 1870, and from a second report, dated the 14th of May, 1870, and signed conjointly by Mr. Anderson and Mr. Bailey, Assistant Controller, that we have obtained most of our information regarding this marvelous machine.

The wheels of the road-steamer are three in number—namely, two driving-wheels, about five feet in diameter, on which almost the whole weight of the engine rests; and a smaller wheel in front, which is for steering purposes, and is so completely under control as to answer the slightest touch of the hand. Each wheel has a broad iron tire, with narrow flanges, upon which is placed a soft vulcanized India-rubber ring, about twelve inches in width and five in thickness, the flanges keeping it in its place. Over the India-rubber there is placed an endless chain of steel plates, three and a half inches wide, which form the portion of the wheel that comes in contact with the rough road; and this reticulated chain is connected with what may be called vertebræ at each side of the wheel.

The India-rubber tire and the ringed steel-plates have no rigid connection, and are at perfect liberty to move round independently of each other, or even without the concurrence of the inner ring of the wheel which they both inclose. This remarkable combination contributes materially to the great success of the wheel. Small tubes are perforated in the iron tire of the wheel, to admit the atmosphere under the India-rubber ring. Without such holes, it was found that "the weight of the load was sufficient to exclude the atmosphere, so that one side of the India-rubber would thus be made to adhere to the iron with the full atmospheric pressure, while the other side would have to stretch and bag outward." An ordinary wheel, if it is a rigid structure, presents to the road only a small surface; but this

wheel conforms to every irregularity for a space of nearly two feet by the weight of the engine causing the India-rubber to collapse, and thus producing so great a change of form.

We shall complete the description of the road-steamer with a few words regarding its boiler, which is an invention specially adapted to the machine. It is of the vertical tubular type, made entirely of steel, very simple, and of great strength. An ingenious device in connection with the exhaust tube almost completely suppresses the noise caused by the escape of steam. It has received the somewhat undignified name of the "pot boiler," from there being a copper pot for holding water within the furnace; and it is so contrived that if the boiler contains any water, the pot will have a full supply. By this arrangement the centre of gravity is thrown so low that the engine can run up an incline of one in ten, or go along at an angle of thirty-five degrees, looking as if it must tumble over.

Road-steamers of various powers are constructed, the smallest being those of eight-horse power.—*Once a Week.*

HOSPITALITY IN SPAIN.—The strange want of hospitality among the Spaniards is so distinctly a national feature, that it deserves a few words to itself. The odd thing is, that they lay claim to it, along with all other virtues; and that hospitality is attributed, in public, to cities in which nobody receives a stranger, just as culture to cities where there are no pictures nor books. The pretence in this matter is perhaps the queerest of all pretences. The foreigner is told that a house is "at his disposition," and the quantity of house-property he acquires of this very peculiar kind is respectable. But he is not expected to call at his house, and he is never invited specially to it. This is more or less true of all Spain; less true, perhaps, of Madrid than of other cities; and less true of the Biscayan provinces, or Andalusia, than of Catalonia; but true, in the main, of the whole peninsula. Where did this strange element come from? It is not "Latin," for the Romans were dinner-givers from the beginning, like the Greeks, and much of the best fun of the comic writers, from PLAUTUS to PETRONIUS, turns upon that side of their sociable and brilliant life. It is not "Oriental." The Arab is ready with his tent, his bread and salt and dates; and, in calling upon a pasha, if you are not sure of kabobs or pillau, you are at least never dismissed without pipes and coffee. It is not "Gothic." The Goth was of many varieties and of many lands, but he was always more or less given to keeping open house; and ADAM SMITH has taken the trouble to give a philosophical explanation of the hearty welcome and honest cheer of the old mediæval life. The truth seems to be that the races enumerated, being conquerors only, and no way related to the bulk of the indigenous population, which was far more numerous, never penetrated deeper in their influence than a little below the surface, and thus affected the formal manners of Spain, without much actual impression upon the national character. Scratch a Russian, said NAPOLEON, and you find a Tartar. Scratch a Spaniard, he might have said, and you find an Iberian. We certainly have known and seen incidents of Spanish hospitality worthy of the Iberians of Strabo. In one case a Spanish family asked some foreigners to a dance. The dancing went cheerfully on till about 11, when the lady of the house bowed affectionately to her friends by way of bowing them out. The family, she said, were going to supper!—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

M. TAINE ON ENGLISH MARRIAGES.—Marriage is encompassed with profound respect, and as regards this matter, opinion is unbending; it is quite sufficient to read both newspapers, especially the writings in which anonymous authors indulge in the greatest license, for example, romances, comic journals; adultery is never excused; even in the latitude of intimate conversations between man and man, it is always held up as a crime. There are breaches, of which I shall speak later, in the class of tradesmen; and in the lower order of the nobility which is fashionable, travels, and copies Continental manners. But, in the mass of the nation, among well-brought-up persons in the great world, the wives are almost always faithful. C—— tells me that I might remain here for eighteen months, and visit all the drawing-rooms, without meeting an exception; one only is cited among the highest class. More such cases occurred fifty years ago, in the time of BYRON and ALFIERI; since then opinion has become severe, and the Queen has labored with all her might in this direction, firstly, by her example, secondly, by her influence; she excludes ladies of doubtful reputation from her Court; the extreme urgency and pressure of affairs were needed during the Crimean war for her to tolerate under the same roof with her at Windsor a statesman known as a profligate. Another guarantee is the dread of publicity and of the newspapers. On this head our free and rakish manners grievously offend them. C—— related to me that in a Parisian circle he heard a man of the world observe to another: "Is it true, then, that your wife has got a lover?" This remark he considers monstrous, and he is right. A book like BALZAC's *Physiologie du Mariage* would give great offense; perhaps the author would be prosecuted by the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and probably it would not have been accepted by any publisher. As regards our ordinary novels, a liberal review, the *National*, could not find a strong enough expression wherewith to designate them—"nameless ignominy, the morality of stock-jobbers and lorettes." They forget three things. In the first place, these irregularities are not habitual among us, excepting in the case of fashionable upstarts; they very rarely reach the rich or well-to-do middle class which possesses family traditions. Besides, in the provinces, life goes on openly, and scandalmongering, which is greatly feared, performs the part of the police. Finally, the Frenchman flaunts that which a foreigner conceals; he has a horror of hypocrisy, and he prefers to be a braggart of vice. According to my friends, the good conduct of English ladies is explainable by the following causes. 1. They are more habituated to take care of themselves, having been free from their infancy. 2. They are less accessible to illusion, to enthusiastic dreams, because they have mixed with young men, and had some experience of the world. 3. They have habits of reflection and a fund of good sense, because they have received a more serious education, having learned several languages, gained a smattering of science, traveled nearly always in England and often abroad, and heard their father discuss politics and grave subjects with his friends. Besides, Protestantism develops habits of reflection and reasoning. Lastly, the novels are always moral, and in contact with the poor, in charitable societies, they have gathered some knowledge of real life. 4. They live for eight or nine months of the year in the country, and are there sheltered against temptation. 5. They have many children who occupy their time; a full nursery, with its train of nurses and governesses, requires continual supervision. 6. They give themselves all manner of occupations in addition, Sunday-schools, country sewing classes, visits to the poor, botany, mineralogy, collections of plants and of butterflies, reading. Every family in easy circumstances when in the country receives in addition to the *Times*, in addition to other journals and very solid reviews, numbers of new books sent from the circulating library. MUDIE's, which is the principal one, purchases 180,000 volumes yearly; it took 3,000 copies of LIVINGSTONE's *Travels in Africa*; 2,500 of MACAULAY's *History of England*. A quantity of serious books arrive in this way, and are renewed monthly on the library table in country-seats. Among these books the most common are works of political economy, natural history, history, and, above all, travels. Each year scores of them are published. Next to the pleasures of traveling, the greatest pleasure for an Englishman is to read a volume of travel; in this way he augments his store of facts. The ladies have the same taste; all those with whom I am acquainted have visited France, Italy, Germany; a young wife with whom I dined yesterday will pass the Winter in Rome, the Spring in Jerusalem; those who have delicate chests go to Cairo as readily as we go to Nice. During the journey they take notes, keep a journal; on their return, some of these are printed, others are communicated to their friends in manuscript. They thus keep the globe perpetually at their finger ends; and I have seen those who, with a knowledge of the subject, interested themselves in the settlements of Australia, the oil springs of Pennsylvania, the revolt of the Taepings in China, the annual massacres of Dahomey. Add lastly the great amount of physical movements and the talents which are cultivated; there are always one or two painters in water-color in a family, and every one rides on horseback once a day. By these occupations the mind is engaged, the time is filled, and that closes the door against unhealthy ideas. These are the auxiliaries of the moral principle; but the principle itself must also be taken into account. In France it is based on the sentiment of honor; in England, on the idea of duty. Now, the former is rather arbitrary; its reach varies in different persons. One piques himself upon being rigid on a certain point, and thinks himself free on all the rest; in the circle of bad actions, he cuts off a segment from which he excludes himself; but this part varies according to his preferences; for example, he will be truthful in speaking, but not in writing, or the reverse. My honor consists of that wherein I place my glory, and I can place it in this as well as in that. On the contrary, the idea of duty is strict, and does not admit of the slightest compromise. The Englishwoman knows that in marrying she has vowed fidelity, and the remembrance of this remains anchored in her conscience. According to my friends, this anchorage is so strong that frequently after a slip the wife breaks off altogether; all her past flows back upon her like a flood, till she is well nigh choked with shame and sorrow. Besides, she has not the elasticity of mind, the manual dexterity, necessary for harmoniously conducting an intrigue and a household; ambiguity is repugnant to her decided character; division revolts her; the obligation to lie unceasingly is insupportable to her. She insists upon being carried off in order to bring about a divorce.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF TALKING.—They have a new term nowadays (I am speaking to you, the reader) for people that do a good deal of talking; they call them "conversationists," or "conversationalists;" talkists, I suppose, would do just as well. It is rather dangerous to get the name of being one of these phenomenal manifestations, as one is expected to say something remarkable every time one opens one's mouth in company. It seems hard not to be able to ask for a piece of bread or a tumbler of water, without a sensation running around the table, as if one were an electric eel or a torpedo, and couldn't be touched without giving a shock. A fellow isn't all battery, is he? The idea that a Gymnotus can't swallow his worm without a corruscation of animal lightning is hard on that brilliant but sensational being. Good talk is not a matter of will at all; it depends—you know we are all half materialists nowadays—on a certain amount of active congestion of the brain, and that comes when it is ready, and not before. I saw a man get up the other day in a pleasant company and talk away for about five minutes, evidently by the pure effort of will. His person was good, his voice was pleasant, but anybody could see that it was all mechanical labor; he was sparring for wind, as Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY, M. C., would express himself. Presently—

Do you—Beloved, I am afraid you are not old enough—but *do* you remember the days of the tin tinder-box, the flint and steel? Click! click! click!—Ah-h-h! knuckles that time! click! click! CLICK! a spark has taken, and is eating into the black tinder, as a six-year-old eats into a sheet of gingerbread.

Presently, after hammering away for his five minutes with mere words, the spark of a happy expression took somewhere among the mental combustibles, and then for ten minutes we had a pretty, wandering, scintillating play of eloquent thought, that enlivened, if it did not kindle, all around it. If you want the real philosophy of it, I will give it to you. The chance thought, or expression struck the nervous centre of consciousness, as the rowel of a spur stings the flank of a racer. Away through all the telegraphic radiations of the nervous cords flashed the intelligence that the brain was kindling, and must be fed with something or other, or it would burn itself to ashes. And all the great hydraulic engines poured in their scarlet blood, and the fire kindled, and the flame rose; for the blood is a stream that, like burning rock-oil, at once kindles, and is itself the fuel. You can't order these organic processes, any more than a milliner can make a rose. She can make something that looks like a rose, more or less, but it takes all the forces of the universe to finish and sweeten that blossom in your button-hole; and you may be sure that when the orator's brain is in a flame, when the poet's heart is in a tumult, it is something mightier than he and his will that is dealing with him!—*Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the Atlantic Monthly.*

TRAINING FOR THE RING.—The process of training man or horse for successful appearance in public requires an amount of attention and perseverance that will hardly be credited by the outsider. In the case of the human performer the sooner a beginning is made the better. First catch your boy, before he has passed his fifth year, if possible, though instances have been known of lads who had not been taken in hand before they were fifteen, and who eventually became creditable acrobats. The pupil must be supple, sure-eyed and plucky. If he be fatherless and motherless, the objection will not militate considerably against his chance of future eminence in the "profession." Before he can attempt to mount a horse, he must be put through a steady course of gymnastics on the firm ground. His emulation must be excited and his fears must be allayed, or be played on. This is the system in some establishments: "See, boy, there's a shilling, and there's a whip—which will you have? Take your choice!" This mode is generally found successful, and the boy, if he have the stuff of a true athlete in him, earns his shilling with a will. Feats of agility are taught by careful gradation, the hand of the master helping the little fellow through the earlier stages, until his limbs have acquired the knack of the fitting movement, and then the novice is left to himself. Somersault throwing is practiced at the beginning from an elevation, or a spring-board, on to a soft bed; by degrees the elevation from which the pupil "takes off" is lowered, until finally the requisite turn of the frame on itself can be given on the level. Afterward the feat may be performed with tied limbs, or on a sheet of note paper, or on the flat top of a stool. Practice developes surprising powers in this line, and begets a confidence that induces hazardous experiments. Not many years ago a clown killed himself in the Music Hall, Dublin, while trying to throw a triple somersault from the gallery of the building on to the arena. He had achieved the first two turns, but landed on his head while in the act of making the third, literally breaking his neck.

As soon as a boy has got his sea legs, so to speak, on the sawdust, he is inducted to the mysteries of horsemanship. A steady-going pony is selected for his opening lessons, which are confined to giving him a good seat and accustoming him to the rapid gyrations of the back round the circle. The pony's head is borne up by a bridle, but the rider is allowed the help of no reins, and, of course, no stirrups. The next step is to teach him to run round the ring with the nag, so as to time its paces and to mount while it is in motion, commencing with a walk. Both those lessons are got through with the help of hand-holds attached to the roller girding the animal's body; the pupil is taught to grip those and swing himself up sideways on to the back. That is called the "lady's jump." The "gentleman's jump," which is the ordinary vault astride, comes next, and then follows the "round about," which carries both feet to the off side. The pad, a flat leather-covered surface, about the size of a common tea-tray, to the left (or near side) of which is fixed a ring, is next put on the pony, and a belt with swivel in front buckled round the waist of the rider. A lounge-cord, as it is termed, is fastened to the waist-ring, and, passing through the ring in the pad, is held by the trainer. This is for the purpose of holding up the novice when he makes his first essays at standing erect on horseback. If he totters the slack cord is tightened and lends him support, and, even if he lose his balance completely, it prevents him from coming to the ground. A moment's reflection will show that the performer cannot fall on the side next the audience. The attraction of centripetal force draws him inward. Jumping on the pad is the next exercise, and though the boy may have never heard of the laws of motion his experience very soon warns him that if he desires to land on the spot from which he starts he must confine himself to a straight spring upward, the horse communicating sufficient impulse to carry him forward with it. If he attempts any forward bound he will inevitably find himself sprawling over his charger's neck. Somersault-throwing is practiced in the same systematic way, on the horse standing still, on the horse walking, and on the horse in a canter. When attempted without a pad the bare back of the animal is always thickly coated with resin to make it sticky; and as gray horses show least the resin, or "California," as it is technically called, they get the preference for "acts" of this kind. Two years is generally the period necessary to teach a boy his business sufficiently well to permit him to risk himself in public.—*London Standard.*

A BAL D'OPERA.—The ball-room—it is one blaze of light. The big chandelier, like a scorching sun, and the smaller chandeliers, like so many burning satellites, are shooting out their crude jets with a sort of fury. The pit of the house has disappeared, being boarded over to a level with the stage; and half a dozen footmen with water-cans are rushing about to lay the dust as the last preliminary before commencing. High aloft on an estrade is enthroned the orchestra, and punctually at midnight a white-gloved gentleman with an Olympian brow, starts up from somewhere and rushes to the front amid the Babel of a hundred voices from below raised to clamour him a welcome. This is the great Mons. STRAUSS. With the glance and the attitude of NAPOLEON on the field of Austerlitz, he seizes his bâton and raps with it on his desk the three authoritative signals. Then he draws his watch with his left hand and looks at it. At the precise moment when he is ready, but not an instant before, that watch will be returned to his pocket, the bâton will flash above his head like a scimitar, and, at the token, six and twenty fiddlers, six players on the hautboy, eight performers on the flute, sixteen varied instrumentalists—horns, clarions, and what not—and one big drum will break into melody like a single fiddler. It is a fine sight, say what you please; take your stand against one of the corners of the estrade and watch. This is the famous bal d'opéra, the vision that haunts every Parisian schoolboy's dreams from fifteen to the age of experience, whenever that may be. One must not traduce the French and say that they do not know how to hold the institutions that suit them. The bal d'opéra suits them, and they have held to it. M. STRAUSS, if consulted in time by any of the royal or imperial manufacturers who have crumbled away so pitifully from their thrones while he has kept to his, might have given them more than one good counsel on the art of ruling. "Watch my bâton," he might have said, "and now watch those people. I slacken, they slacken; I quicken, they quicken. I stamp my foot, and their pace becomes furious. I wave both hands together, and their dance bursts, foaming and panting, into an infernal gallop. Look, this is no longer a mere dance. Their heads reel and their bodies spin. All these men are frenzied. And yet—halt! I have thrown my bâton down, and there they are, gasping but obedient, and using what little breath I have left them in their bodies to cheer me! Don't tell me, after that, that the people are hard to govern. Those are all bakers and grocers, students, and lawyers, you see below there—the sort of people who make revolutions. Every Saturday they come here and dance; such characters are not dangerous. The only secret is to keep them giddy as I do, and—to hold your bâton firm." Saying which, M. STRAUSS might have shrugged his shoulders, and wished that the destiny of empires had placed *him* for a few years on the throne. Meanwhile, see how the house fills. The doors of the boxes are being unlocked and banged. Muffled forms in dominoes and velvet masks take their seats, screw up their opera-glasses, and gaze with absorption on the tumultuous mob of mummers underneath them. Popular tradition will have it that these are Countesses in disguise, and a belief in this legend forms one of the many gilded illusions of one's first bal d'opéra. Alas! why should those illusions vanish? Why should one ever learn that the punches and *débardeurs* who dance with such desperation are not doing it for their own amusement; that the champagne in the refreshment-rooms is—well, let us pass lightly over that; that the Countesses in disguise—well, let us pass lightly again; and that M. STRAUSS, when the final gallop is over, is not whirled away to the realms of Satan, but goes home to supper and to bed, like lesser mortals? "Vanity of vanities; this is an age of ungilded gingerbread," says M. TARTINE.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CAPERS.—Few people have the least notion what the plant is like, or what part of it it is that constitutes the capers used as a condiment. The plant, then—which is regularly cultivated to some extent in the warm south-east corner of Provence, and grows wild upon old walls and ruins in Italy, Malta and throughout the warmer shores of the Mediterranean—is a trailing, spiny shrub, in favorable situations rambling to a considerable extent, losing its leaves and younger branches in Winter, and somewhat impatient of cold. In the later Spring and Summer it produces an immense number of beautiful flowers. The buds of these flowers, when quite small, constitute the "capers" of commerce. Every morning, where they are grown, women and children pick the young buds, which are forthwith thrown into jars of strong vinegar, cold; and this is all the preparation they require. It is usual to sort them into sizes, and for the smallest sizes to bear a greatly higher price than the larger; but, in fact, the larger buds are just as good for use as the smallest.

The general mode of planting capers is in light, rich, well-drained land, at about eight to nine feet intervals. The land should be kept clear, and the capers be fully exposed to the sun. Watering them in very dry weather promotes their growth. If young plants are needed for propagation, the earth, before the frosts come on, is lightly drawn up over the whole plant, without pruning the young growth back, which is otherwise always done with the old plants. The greater part will then be preserved through the Winter; and, being cut off in Spring, make cuttings which, with moderate care, grow freely. This is the usual plan; but segments of the larger roots, an inch or more long, are also used, as with the olive. Although the caper is very hardy—enduring heat and drouth—yet it is only in free, rich, deep soil, kept sufficiently moist through the Summer, that it attains the greatest perfection. If it can be kept growing, as it would be under these favorable conditions, it will continue to produce its crop of flower-buds daily for full seven months in the year. Hence, in Provence, the caper is considered by far the most valuable product obtainable from a plot of ground of moderate extent.—*Once a Week.*

CITY AND COUNTRY.—It is common enough for moralists of the Jeffersonian type to deplore the existence of great cities, and to describe them as sores on the body politic, while they enlarge on the superior innocency and happiness of life in the country. The truth is, that in proportion as human beings *find themselves*, develop their various faculties and capacities, discover the numerous inlets for instruction and pleasure they possess, and their numerous outlets of influence, they come to understand that city and country are both necessary to their training and culture, their happiness and growth, and that there is no advantage in either which is not offset by a corresponding drawback; that each needs the other to correct, supplement, and complete it. The tendency to cities simply shows that with growing wealth, improved opportunities, and increased leisure, all classes have a wider curiosity, a more enlarged set of tastes and aspirations, a greater and more varied scale of sensibilities; that the places where men do most congregate are the spots where their best works, their finest successes, their most attractive arts, and the products of their fairest genius are assembled; that there science, mechanism, architecture, music, the drama, and the more serious arts of painting and sculpture display their triumphs and invite and ravish their beholders. It is one of the waning superstitions, still potent with not a few, and respectable because associated with purity, piety and principle, that monotony and tedium are somehow favorable to moral worth and acceptable to our Maker; that it is dangerous, if not wicked, to be amused, or to desire variety and some measure of stir and excitement in the blood and brain. This weak quarrel with human nature has had an immense influence in making cities worse than they need be, and their reputation, as compared with the country, below their deserts.—*Henry W. Bellows, in The Old.*

VIRGINIA.

Progress of Education among Whites and Blacks—Funding the State Debt—Attitude of the Governor and the Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Jan. 15, 1872.

The first annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction of Virginia, (Rev. WM. H. RUFFNER,) for the year ending Aug. 31, 1871, is just published, forming a book of over two hundred pages. The information contained in this report is very encouraging to the friends of free education, especially among the colored people, and I propose to present to your readers some of its most interesting facts and figures.

PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The public free school system of Virginia is established in accordance with the provisions of the new State Constitution, (called here "the Underwood Constitution,") which was adopted in 1869. Mr. RUFFNER was selected Superintendent of the system, not merely because he was a competent educator, but (it is only just to the Virginia Legislature to say) because he was known as an ardent friend of free schools and of the education of the negroes, and one who would give the system a fair trial. Under him the first schools of the system were opened in Virginia about the middle of November, 1870. It was not until late in 1871 that the public school fund began to be available in establishing and maintaining these schools. The Superintendent had meanwhile to do the best he could without a dollar in his hands. Nothing daunted by the difficulties of the situation, and the prevailing popular prejudices, he secured school-houses, teachers, &c., in some cases on the prospect of future pay from the State, and in other cases he sought and obtained private subscriptions from charitable individuals, or procured the laying of a district tax, as provided by the School law, by vote of the people. The State tax of one mill on the dollar of taxable property, and the tax of one dollar on every male citizen of twenty-one years of age, for the support of the system, were not collected yet, and the old Literary Fund, whose income is set aside for the same purpose, had not yet recommenced its yield of dividends. Nevertheless there was wonderful progress, all things considered. The popular prejudice was found not to be so strong as was feared, and in nearly every instance the district tax was cheerfully voted. In a large and wealthy district of this (Henrico) County, the negroes, who were in a large majority, did not vote at all on the question, leaving it wholly to the decision of the whites. Not one colored vote was cast either way, and the whites unanimously voted the tax to an amount of over $1,000. Only eighteen votes, indeed, were cast against the tax in all the districts of Henrico County. Of course there were counties where the tax was not so well received; in some few, in fact, it was rejected. Yet in January, 1871, the system had its schools for both whites and blacks established in half the counties of the State, and before the end of the scholastic year, Aug. 31, 1871, there were schools in every county of the State, to the aggregate number of over 2,900, with about 130,000 pupils and more than 3,000 teachers. There are now over 3,000 schools, with a proportionate increase of pupils and teachers. Of the schools established, over 2,200 are for white children, and about 800 for colored children. The enrolled pupils number, in round figures, 90,000 whites to 40,000 blacks; and the teachers are about 2,500 whites to 500 blacks. The Superintendent's report gives the per cent. of "school population" enrolled as follows: White, 21.9; colored, 14.2. The monthly average pay of teachers is $30. In addition to the public schools, the report states that Virginia has 1,002 private schools for whites and 97 for blacks, containing 22,190 white pupils and 3,758 colored ones.

THE STATE SCHOOL TAX.

At the close of the year ending Aug. 31, 1871, $362,000 of the State School tax had been placed to the credit of the Board of Education, (of which the Governor is *ex officio* President,) and of this amount $345,517 was apportioned among the counties, according to school population, for the payment of teachers. A greater amount probably had been raised by private subscriptions, the district and county taxes, and from the contributions from the "Peabody Fund." In May, 1871, the question of the school district tax was submitted all over the State, and was carried in nearly every instance. The county school tax was also submitted, but the poverty of the people and other causes worked its defeat in twenty-five counties. It was carried, however, in seventy-three counties. Nineteen thousand dollars was received, during the year, through Rev. BARNAS SEARS, from the Peabody Fund to promote Southern education. Of the school-houses in use during the year, nearly 2,000 were common log-huts, daubed with clay.

RELATIVE PROPORTION OF WHITE AND COLORED SCHOOLS.

In speaking of the difference in the relative number of white and colored schools, Superintendent RUFFNER says that:

"This was accidental. I have not been able to discover any disposition on the part of school officers to discriminate against the colored people in their school arrangements. The officers were instructed to be careful to avoid everything that would even present the appearance of unfairness; and I believe that they have endeavored faithfully and impartially to execute the law. In those districts where there was no public money available for the supply of the necessary accommodations, schools opened by private contributions might be expected to give a practical advantage to the whites, who were possessed of greater means; but even under these circumstances the white people often contributed enough to open a proportional number of schools for the colored."

Another reason that he gives for the small number of colored schools as compared with the white ones is that it was difficult, and often impossible, to procure qualified teachers for the colored schools. But this difficulty is rapidly disappearing. Prejudice is fast subsiding; and in this connection he tells us that "many of the teachers of colored schools during the past year were persons of the highest social standing."

NUMBER OF CHILDREN.

According to the census of 1860 there were 102,330 children attending schools in Virginia. It may be fairly assumed that nearly all these were whites. In 1870 the census gives only 59,792 white children attending schools, and 11,079 colored; total, 70,871. This was a woful falling off, due to the war and other causes connected with or growing out of the war. But the public school system has wrought an improvement most wonderful even in the short period that it has been in operation, for Superintendent RUFFNER reports that the whole number of children attending private and public schools in Virginia in August, 1871, (comprising whites and blacks, was 157,941. In 1860 the number of persons in Virginia over the age of twenty years who could not read and write was 256,915, or 208,000 negroes and 48,915 whites. In 1870 the number is put at 275,592, or 207,595 negroes and 67,997 whites. The Superintendent says: "While in 1869 there were registered 269,894 voters, of whom 149,781 were white, and 120,103 were colored, probably the majority were unable to read the ballots they cast." The total school population of the State (between five and twenty-one years of age) is 411,164, of which 229,608 are whites and 181,556 are negroes. Mr. RUFFNER estimates that less than $1,000,000 annually would establish the free-school system fully and as extensively as required throughout the State. About half that amount, it is estimated, is at present appropriated by the State to the system.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

The State Constitution has this provision in regard to public free schools:

"The General Assembly shall provide by law, at its first session under this Constitution, a uniform system of public free schools, and for its gradual, equal and full introduction into all the counties by the year 1876, or as much earlier as practicable."

The State Constitution further provides that

"The General Assembly shall set apart, as a permanent and perpetual literary fund, the present literary funds of the State, the proceeds of all public lands donated by Congress for public school purposes, of all escheated property, of all waste and unappropriated lands, of all property accruing to the State by forfeiture, and all fines collected for offenses against the State, and such other sums as the General Assembly may appropriate. The General Assembly shall apply the annual interest on the literary fund, the capitation tax (of not more than $1 per capita) provided for by this Constitution for public free school purposes, and an annual tax upon the property of the State of not less than one mill, nor more than five mills, on the dollar, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State, the number of children between the ages of five and twenty-one years in each public free school district being the basis for such division. Provision shall be made to supply children attending the public free schools with necessary text-books, in cases where the parent or guardian is unable, by reason of poverty, to furnish them. Each county and public free school district may raise additional sums by a tax on property for the support of public free schools," &c.

The following provision may not have been unnecessary, and it certainly shows what the framers of the Constitution feared:

"Each city and county shall be held accountable for the destruction of school property that may take place within its limits by incendiaries or open violence."

However, the Superintendent only reports two school-houses so far mysteriously destroyed.

PROGRESS OF THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Superintendent RUFFNER speaks most encouragingly of the education of the colored people. The desire to acquire information is strong and general among them, and their attendance on the schools, as compared with enrollment, is as good, and in many cases better, than that of the whites in the Northern States. He says that "there is a general agreement of teachers and superintendents in all quarters that the colored children acquire the primary branches with facility," and that in the higher branches they showed no lack of aptitude. The negro is pronounced to excel "in music and elocution."

COLORED HIGH SCHOOLS.

There is a colored normal school for teachers in this city, which was opened here under the auspices of the Freedmen's Bureau in October, 1867. Last year a very handsome building, at a cost of about $25,000, was erected for this school, and it is supported by contributions from the charitable, tuition being free to pupils. The Culver Theological Institute, for colored students, is also in successful operation here, being established in the old United States Hotel, which has been purchased for the purpose. The Hampton Colored Normal and Agricultural Institute, on the Peninsula, was opened in April 1868. Provided with handsome and commodious buildings, with an excellent farm of 125 acres, and having a very competent faculty, it is conferring great benefits on the colored race in Virginia. It has now eighty-five pupils, of both sexes, preparing for teachers. The total charge is $10 per month, of which a portion, or all, may be worked out by sewing and house-work by the females, and by farm-work and work for the school by the males. The first graduating class will be sent out next June. The total value of the property of this institution is $10,000, besides funds guaranteed to the amount of $10,000.

The financial plan of the Legislature, as far as I can learn it, seems to be as follows: To repeal the Funding bill; to fund all accrued interest on the original principal of the debt in non-interest-bearing bonds, to run ten years, and to pay, for the present, four per cent. interest on the whole of the principal of the debt. E.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

According to the recent report of the Adjutant-General, the cost of the National Guard of New-York State is $200,000. The different localities are supposed to expend about as much more, making a total of $400,000 for the year. The number of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates has been reduced to 20,000, comprising 8 divisions, 25 brigades, 1 battalion, 7 troops of cavalry, 10 batteries of artillery, 40 regiments and 6 battalions of infantry. The sum of $250,000 was appropriated by the last Legislature for the purchase of improved infantry fire-arms. Only one-quarter of this amount has so far been expended, and the remainder is not needed. He therefore recommends that the other three-fourths of the $250,000 be reappropriated for the purchase of Gatling guns, (artillery,) which he alleges are far superior to the French *mitrailleuse*. An amendment of the laws is urged to provide for field-days for target-practice, instead of encampments.

A regimental Court-martial has been appointed by Brig.-Gen. Beach, to convene at regimental head-quarters in Poughkeepsie, on Thursday morning, 25th inst., for the trial of all non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates in the Twenty-first Regiment.

The Eighty-third regiment is to have new uniforms. They will be of a gray color, and will add much to the appearance of the regiment. The number required is 350, and the cost per suit is $33, making a total expense of $11,550. The State has appropriated $4,000 toward this amount, and the regiment has about $6,000 on hand, the balance of which will have to be raised by the regiment.

At the annual meeting of I Company, Eighty-fourth Regiment, on Thursday evening, the following officers were elected for the present year: Capt. Joseph McKinley, Chairman; First Lieut. William H. Head, Secretary; Second Lieut. Henry B. Douglass, Treasurer. Board of Directors—Capt. Joseph McKinley, Chairman; Sergt. Edwin Evans, Private M. H. Mateer. Court-martial—Lieut. H. B. Douglass, President; Corp. Joseph Levinees, Private George Jackson, Private Samuel Smith.

The Thirteenth Regiment will hold two more reunions this season, on the evenings of Feb. 7 and March 5. Company I will entertain its friends at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

The Troy Zouaves started business for the coming season Wednesday evening by electing officers for the year, and evincing a determination to make members "toe the mark." W. F. Boshart was re-elected Captain, and M. F. McKearnan First Lieutenant.

The Colonelcy of the Ninth is still in abeyance, and there appears to be a dearth of candidates.

On Tuesday evening the fourth annual reception of the Harlem Yacht Club will take place at the Music Hall in Harlem. A majority of the members are officers in the First Division, and the affair cannot fail to be both successful and brilliant, the preparations for the event being on the most liberal scale. The cards and programme issued by the Committee are neat, and suggestive of the nautical instincts of the Club, affording charming souvenirs for the ladies participating.

Drills by battalion in the Twenty-second Infantry will be held at the armory at 8 o'clock P. M., as follows: Companies D, H and F, Jan. 16, 23 and 30; B and G, Jan. 16, 22 and 29; C and E, Jan. 17, 24 and 31; A and I continue to drill as skirmishers on Thursday and Friday evenings.

The Board to revise the Army Regulations, of which Gen. R. P. MARCY is President, has been in session daily at the War Department since the 3d inst. The labors of the Board will not probably be concluded for several months to come.

The annual ball of Battery K, First Division, Capt. Heubner, will take place at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms to-morrow evening.

The military companies of Albany are making preparations for a full-dress parade on Washington's birthday.

At the election held in the armory of the Seventy-first Regiment on Tuesday evening, First Sergt. R. A. Stevenson was elected First Lieutenant of Company G by a vote of 29 to 18.

The Pennsylvania Militia bill, prepared by the State Military Convention, and presented to the Legislature last week, is a remarkably lengthy document. It contains ninety-six sections, and covers forty-seven pages of foolscap. The bill is very comprehensive in its outline, and all the details of the proposed military system are carefully elaborated, the regular army of the United States being taken as a model.

Columbia College.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I desire to correct certain misstatements in a letter in today's TIMES, signed "Two of the New-York College Alumni."

1. The writers of this letter ask why it is that HAMILTON FISH and the Alumni of Columbia do not send their sons to their Alma Mater. Now three sons of HAMILTON FISH have within ten years graduated from Columbia, and a fair proportion of the students of Columbia College are the sons of graduates of that institution.

2. There are, to my own knowledge, members of six different sects now pursuing their studies at Columbia College.

The chapel exercises are not sectarian in character, unless the fact that the chaplain is an Episcopalian minister makes them so, and attendance at chapel is not required.

In the College course there is nothing sectarian.

3. The names of those who hold free scholarships are never known to the students, while rich and poor are treated with equal consideration by the Professors.

The rest of this wonderful production, this double-loaded gun of "Two of the New-York College Alumni" is not worthy of notice.

I cannot close without calling attention to the inducements held out by Columbia to young men of ability.

The Trustees have established two fellowships, one in literature, and one in science, worth $500 a year each, to be held for three years after graduation.

They have also established a number of scholarships in the lower classes, of the value of $100 a year each, to be held for one year.

These prizes to be awarded after a competitive examination, will be distributed for the first time at the next commencement.

A STUDENT OF COLUMBIA.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1872.

A NEW CUISINE.

The Jewish Restaurant—Peculiar Food—Experiences of a Seeker After Novel Dishes.

It was by no means easy to find. In our rambles we had a faint recollection of having seen somewhere in a rather dingy bye-street these words, "Jewish Restaurant," with certain cabalistic characters under it in Hebrew, which we made out to be kosher—anglice "pure"—all painted on a rough board attached to a fence, the inscription ending with a fat hand, with outstretched corpulent finger, which pointed rather skyward, if we remember rightly, (symbolically, perhaps,) up or down the thoroughfare.

To eat pure food, killed and dressed in the proper Jewish manner, was, of course, an object, but as it was evening, and too dark to see any signs, we asked the first policeman if he knew of any such peculiar place of refreshment in the neighborhood. His reply was not reassuring—"It might be round the corner. Most all the shops there belonged to Jews; he rather thought it was kept by an Irishman; anyhow they had allmighty good dhrink of of whisky round there." Evidently the policeman had rather incongruous ideas of what was the prime necessity of a first-class Jewish restaurant. At last, through an obliging pawnbroker, who was in the act of closing up his shop, we obtained the necessary information, but not without sundry interrogations on his part.

"Vat you want to go there for?" was his question.

"To eat our dinner," was the reply.

"It ain't a cheap place, though it's good. Have you any acquaintance there?

"Don't know a soul."

"You speak Bolish?"

"Not a word. Is it necessary to have a pass to get there?" we inquired.

"Oh! not at all. You will hear all lanquiches spoken there. Bolish, and Russian, and Hungarian, and Dutch, and German, and French. You will meet people there from all parts of the United States, from Kansas, from Californy, from Louisianna and Texas. Do you do any trading? You can buy or sell most anything you like there, from a pair of breeches to a house and lot, though it's most too early in the season yet for business, but for eating you just strike it right. It's vried fish to-night." Here our friend became very confidential, and apparently seeming to take a true interest in us, repeated, "You just now eat vried fish, and if ever we should meet again, tell me something about it."

Following his directions, we soon found ourselves in the long-sought-after restaurant. It was a good-sized establishment, well filled with people, who seemed to be doing full justice to the fare placed on small tables around the room. The kitchen was evidently in the cellar below, from whence arose a steam of cooking food. The master of the house would rush to the trap-door, yell down something in an impossible language, which was speedily followed by the appearance of a dish or so, placed on the floor, which a waiter would pick up and bring to the guests. On a slightly raised platform was a rather stout woman, with a tremendous quantity of jewelry about her fat person, who was the accountant of the establishment. Before her was arranged a pile of what we made out to be smoked geese, and long, amber-colored cucumbers, prepared in some peculiar way. The nationality was evident. All were Israelites—prominent noses, black eyes and dark hair predominating. A waiter cleared a place for us, and presented to us the most fearful catalogue of dishes imaginable. "What is this?" we asked, almost at random pointing to something which we translated as possibly having some faint relationship to beets.

"Beet soup," said the waiter, with a Cockney accent.

"Beet soup let it be then," we replied with a nonchalant mein. In a twinkling a bowl of this compound—blood red, was put before us.

"What—what," we asked, "is the nationality of this dish—who invented it?"

"It's Polish, Sir, and quite a favorite 'ere, Sir," he replied.

"You speak English very well," we said.

"I ought to, Sir, seeing as 'ow I was born in the Minories, in London, Sir, and hain't been 'ere a twelvemonth," and with this he left us to our soup.

Of course to taste it was in order. Boldly we plunged in the spoon and gave it a determined stir; then our courage failed us. Of course there was nothing very repugnant in this innocent beet as a vegetable; but mostly associated with the idea of vinegar, to take a mouthful of it, set our teeth on edge. But try it we must. Slowly we brought the spoon to our mouth, then furtively looked around to see if anybody was looking, and perceiving we were unheeded, bolted it. Rather to our surprise, it was palatable; we tried it again. Perhaps it could only be appreciated by an acquired taste, and we have not the least doubt that had we kept on trying persistently we might in the process of time, by degrees, say in a six months or so, providing we had no other source of nourishment, have got to like it. Back of us some men were seated, conversing in French and Italian. Said one: "JACOB writes me from Trieste. He did a good stroke of business passing arms and provisions into France through Marseilles and has much increased his capital. He says that, please God, providing he can induce his father and mother to come over here, they live in Prague, what with an elder brother in Bremen—to make him shipments, and a cousin he has in Baltimore, where he might work off the surplus of goods, he thinks there is a fair business to be done."

"What became of the youngest brother?" asked one.

"Started with nothing here, four years ago. I was afraid most to give him credit for his peddler's pack. It's wonderful how he has got along. They say he will buy $50,000 worth of goods for cash this Spring. It's a long head he has. It's a very smart and *frum* (pious) family he comes from—and they will in time be the first people in the land."

Evidently we were overhearing the first start in life of some future Rothschilds. In the meantime we were getting very hungry. Presently the waiter approached us, and seeing our soup quite untouched, with a rather amused air, remarked, "Thought you wouldn't like it, Sir; it's so foreign. 'Ave some roast beef, Sir?" We repelled the suggestion; roast beef was procurable at all times. Plunging in desperation anywhere, we determined to try the most original dish in the whole gastronomic catalogue. We pointed to something written in German, conveying an idea of meat. We could see again a malicious smile play over the countenance of that waiter as he gave the order to the head of the house, who howled it down the trap-door. The conversation at the adjacent table continued, a new-comer having made his appearance.

"Welcome, welcome," they cried; "whence came you?"

"Got here this morning; been snowed up in the train on the plains; been more than three months coming from Oregon."

"Then you will be married shortly?"

"Yes, please God; though I found my affianced most crazy with anxiety. Thank gracious, it's all right now. You see she thought I had been killed on the plains by the Indians. They had gone as far as to offer up prayers for me; but there is a kind of Providence for his chosen people."

Here was certainly a little romantic episode; it was a pity the speaker had not stopped short there. In a moment he went on: "How is trade? What are shirtings worth? Is gold likely to advance?" and he ran off into all the various branches of business. Just then our dish was placed before us, uncovered with a flourish by the waiter, who retreated a few paces to watch the effect. It had not, we must confess, a very tempting appearance. It recalled to our mind an unfortunate dish we had once dared to taste in Rome—a *plat*—save that the Moslem don't eat pork, which had a very *Arabian Nights' Entertainment* title. It was wild boar stewed with pomegranates. What we actually had before us seemed to be beef with raisins, the whole floating in a sea of gravy. As a boy we had always reveled in the repasts of Robinson Crusoe and of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, having eaten with them time and time again imaginary feasts of raisins, as recounted in their lives, but beef and raisins were incompatibilities. Evidently the waiter expected it, for he kindly said, "Better not go helter-skelter that way, Sir; that's Moldavian, Sir. Some people's very fond of it, but generally if you ain't born and bred up religiously to that kind of thing, why, Sir, it's what they call it in this 'ere country, rather rough. 'Ave a mutton chop, Sir?"

"Waiter," we said, "were you ever in Constantinople?"

"Never, Sir, but I 'ave a brother as is steward in the Peninsular line of steamers, and he has been there."

"Very well. A man who would go to Turkey and not eat a kibob, ought to be ashamed of himself." Just then we remembered our friend, the pawnbroker. "Bring us some fish."

"Ah," replied the waiter, "'ow will you 'ave it? There is yellow stew, and red stew, and fried." We must declare that for a moment we had the rash thought of again going for the *unknown*, but wiser thoughts prevailed, and we said in a determined tone, "fried fish." In a moment it was before us, the waiter saying, "all right, now, Sir. I've seen many gents, Americans, trying this kind of thing, but is wasn't no use. Wariety is the spice of life, excepting in the eating line, and never"—here our waiter became oracular—"never, Sir, do you eat nothing again as wasn't used to be cooked in your mother's house, and you'll never go wrong, axing your pardins, Sir, for the advice."

"How is this cooked?" we asked, still rather suspicious.

"Just a mere roughing over with batter, and fried in the best of sweet oil, Portuguese fashion. Christians can't cook fish, Sir; it ain't in 'em. You see fish is a part of Jewish food, just as much as it is for Catholics, not that there is any religious belief belonging to it; but no good Jew can get along at all on a Friday without his fish. You see it's most as much a ceremony as that of the seven-branched candlestick on a Friday night;" and here the waiter recalled to our mind the cleverest of all HEINE's wonderful stories, as his eyes beamed with religious enthusiasm.

We must acknowledge, notwithstanding the fervor of the waiter, we took up a fragment on our fork in a suspicious and gingerly-like manner. Maybe the Barmecide feast we had gone through so far, had so thoroughly whetted our appetite that we were ravenous; we found the morsel delicious. At last we had come to a culinary anchor, after having been tossed about in a sea of hungry uncertainties. The more we eat the better we liked it. As we eat in silence (THACKERAY says superlatively good food should be eaten in silence) we moralized over our fish. Might not the children of Israel, as they passed through the Red Sea—might they not have tarried by the shore, and prepared fish exactly in this way? Undoubtedly we were eating something which could only have been arrived at, in its present perfection, through a long series of traditional art. Your Russian sterlets, fresh from the Volga, at the table of some Boyar; your whitebait at Greenwich, for a ministerial banquet; your sole *à la Normande* at Philippe's, could not compare with this fried fish.

"Ah!" said the delighted waiter, who seemed to take our feelings to heart as we gave the order for a second supply, "I thought so. If you would like to venture on the yellow or red stew you might like it. No? Well, Sir, you can keep that for the future. I think, Sir, you might be fully educated up to it in time."

FINE ARTS.

Proposed Statue of the Poet Halleck—Gerome's "Crucifixion"—New Pictures by Brion, Cot and Cabanel—Artists' Fund Society.

Some time ago a movement was made to procure a statue of the late FITZ GREENE HALLECK for the Central Park, and by the exertions of Mr. JOS. GRANT WILSON and others, a sum of about $8,500 has been raised, and a commission for the execution of the statue given to the sculptor, MACDONALD. On Friday last we had an opportunity of examining Mr. MACDONALD's design. It represents the poet in the act of composition, seated in a chair of somewhat novel design, with his left leg crossed over his right, and supporting a tablet on which he has been writing. The fingers of the right hand hold a pen, and the left, the tablet on his knee. The sculptor has thus chosen to represent HALLECK in the act of composition, but indulging for a moment in poetic reverie. The head is raised, and the eyes "look into the future." The idea and its working out are, of course, somewhat conventional, poets having been thus represented by sculptors and painters from time immemorial; yet it must be admitted that Mr. MACDONALD's design is worthy of commendation. The attitude is easy and natural, the likeness admirable, and all who ever had the privilege of meeting the poet and gazing on his finely-cut features and kindling eye, will at once acknowledge that it is the man himself as he appeared when in his prime. That almost insuperable difficulty with which artists have to contend, the stiff straight lines of modern costume, has in a great measure been overcome in this design by the ordinary device of a mantel thrown over the left shoulder and breast. At the poet's feet are emblems of the fine arts, and on the chair-back hangs the laurel wreath, to which all poets, we suppose, are more or less entitled. Having thus spoken of the merits of the statute, our notice would be incomplete did we not point out its short-comings. The whole idea embodied in the design is, as we have said, conventional. Originality there is none. It may be said that with such a subject originality was almost an impossibility. But we do not think so. True art would have overcome the difficulty. Nevertheless, accepting the design as we have it, it is creditable to Mr. MACDONALD, and not unworthy of him whose memory it will serve to perpetuate. The expression of the poet's countenance might be heightened with advantage, and although we should not exactly desire to see him with eye "with fine frenzy rolling," as all poets' eyes are supposed to roll, yet the look of inspiration might, and indeed should be wrought out more fully than it is in the model.

GEROME'S "CRUCIFIXION."

Few modern pictures have attracted so much attention from critics and connoisseurs as that painted by J. L. GEROME some five years ago, and entitled "The Crucifixion." It might more appropriately be called an incident of the Crucifixion. In this composition GEROME has given a view of the Jerusalem of today and its surroundings, or at least of ancient Jerusalem modernized, with its strong walls, bare, bleak hills, and gnarled olive-trees. Across the stony hill in the foreground is cast the shadow of the three crosses bearing the bodies of our Lord and the two malefactors. The crosses themselves are kept out of view. On the left, winding among the olive-trees, is a band of Roman soldiers on foot and horseback, slowly returning to the city after completing their unholy work. Some are looking back at the hill on which the crosses stand, while two have stopped, and with raised arms are cursing the Savior of the world. Far off is the Holy City with its white towers and lofty walls, above which hang black and threatening clouds, illumined here and there by flashes of lurid light. The moon is seen faintly visible through the thick darkness.

The composition does not at first sight strike one as being at all impressive. Three persons out of four would pass it by without giving it a second glance, and of those who are attracted by its evident merit as a painting, few seem to understand its meaning. It is only after a close analysis of the composition that we see what the artist really means, and feel that by keeping the crucifixion out of sight, and merely suggesting it, as it were, he has impressed us more than he would have done by an elaborate painting of the scene itself. Of the execution of the picture nothing can be said in disparagement.

The cloud painting is particularly fine, and the gloom suggestive of the physical phenomena which occurred when darkness fell on the whole earth, the rocks were rent, and the vail of the temple torn in twain.

The painting has been purchased for a private gallery, but will remain on exhibition at GOUPIL's for three or four weeks.

NEW PICTURES.

At the present time the Goupil Gallery possesses an array of attractions such as we have rarely, if ever, seen there before. Besides "The Crucifixion," described above, there is a fine "Desdemona," by CABANEL. The lady is supposed to be listening to the recital by *Othello* of the "moving accidents by flood and field" to which he has been subjected. Her hands are clasped, and her lovely eyes filled with tears of pity and compassion. It is a fine, expressive face, and such a one as any noble Venetian lady might be proud of. The hands are rather weakly painted.

In quite different style is COT's "Meditation." The works of this artist are seldom seen here, though the one sold in the Derby collection, entitled "Spring," showed his power in depicting female loveliness. "Meditation" represents a young girl of great beauty, with a book of prayers in her hands, over the top of which she is somewhat slyly glancing. It is no exaggeration to say that the figure is fairly starting from the canvas. COT was, we believe, a pupil of BOUGUEREAU, and shows the same admirable feeling for color as his master. His flesh painting is particularly fine, and the eyes of most of his figures wonderfully expressive.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY.

A private view of the pictures prepared for the twelfth annual exhibition of the Artists' Fund Society was afforded last evening at the Somerville Gallery, to which we shall have another opportunity of referring.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JAN. 21, 1872.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st. opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

The Legislature has not yet passed the measure which is most urgently needed for this City—a bill to provide for the payment of salaries and wages of employes and officers of the various Departments of the City Government, for the claims remaining unpaid for supplies and materials furnished in 1871, to the Departments of Public Charities and Correction, Police, Fire and Public Instruction, and for street cleaning and dues to charitable institutions. These are undisputed City obligations, they are exigent and urgent in their character, and should be settled immediately. Every day's delay in their settlement aggravates the wide-spread suffering and injury already caused by their non-payment. The Deficiency bill should be confined strictly to this object. The bill reported by the Committee on Cities provides merely for claims of this character, and the Controller of the City and County of New-York is authorized to audit and pay them under the laws, just as he has always done and is legally empowered to do in the regular course of business. There is no reason or propriety in remitting these claims for settlement to a cumbersome Board of Audit, such as is contemplated by the bill introduced as a substitute for the bill reported by the Committee on Cities. The creditors of the City, to whom these just claims are due, cannot wait, they need immediate payment. No unnecessary provisions, therefore, should incumber a bill for their relief. The substitute bill is calculated to retard a settlement of just and urgent claims by the slow machinery of a Board of Audit, and the complication of old and disputed claims with regular and legitimate obligations. The settlement of just and admitted claims would not only be obstructed by this bill, but a much larger amount of bonds would have to be issued to liquidate the old claims, which do not require immediate attention, and can wait for more deliberate legislation without detriment.

Another savings bank has stopped. The Market Bank, of No. 82 Nassau-street, is in the hands of a receiver, with assets, more or less available, estimated at $650,000, and liabilities amounting to $800,000. It is the old story of official misconduct and underhand transactions concealed from the Board of Management. It is four years ago since Mr. KEYES presented his exhaustive report to the Legislature on the condition of the eighty-five savings banks then existing in the State. Since then, their number has been considerably increased—notably by the addition of several institutions controlled by Tammany politicians. The present distressing frequency of savings banks failures, moreover, renders an investigation into the affairs of these institutions a more pressing necessity than ever. A decay of popular confidence in the system which holds in trust the earnings of the poor would be a veritable public misfortune. A full exhibit of the condition of the savings banks of the State, ought to precede the legislation which is urgently required for their better management. A state of uncertainty like that which at present exists not only aggravates the ruin of weak concerns, but materially affects the prosperity of banks which maintain the highest title to public confidence.

"Ancillary" BARR, the Treasurer of the Board of Police, has the true Tammany way of looking at questions of financial management. His friends of the broken Ring helped themselves to a large loan from the money which had been voted for the Department of Police, and many of the December salaries remain unpaid. BARR has not the common honesty, however, to place the blame on the proper shoulders, but tries to delude the Police and the public into the belief that Controller GREEN is withholding the salaries of the Department, because he refuses to be guilty of another such injustice as that from whose effects the Police are suffering. BARR has been informed by that congenial spirit, PALMER, of the Broadway Bank, that it has been the custom for previous Controllers to transfer funds at their command from one account to another. The public have, to their cost, become perfectly aware of this fact, and they have placed Controller GREEN where he is, just because he could be trusted to avoid the rascalities and irregularities of some of his predecessors. Messrs. PALMER and BARR will have an early opportunity of judging of the relative estimate formed by the people in regard to Mr. GREEN's principles and theirs.

France has just had a sharp reminder of the risk of allowing the head of the Republic to occupy the double position of President and Cabinet Minister. There can be no question that M. THIERS was as much the author of the scheme for taxing raw materials as his Minister of Finance, M. POUYER-QUERTIER. But while it may be perfectly natural for the latter to retire when his policy is emphatically condemned, it is in the last degree absurd for the President to throw the Government into chaos because of the difference between him and the Assembly on a minor question of legislation. To outside observers, it is a somewhat pitiful spectacle to find a great nation reduced to an abject dependence on the humor of an old man who is undoubtedly a great statesman—of thirty years ago. The Empire inflicted on France no greater wrong than this; it produced a generation who were ignorant of nothing so much as of public affairs, and whose lack of administrative ability was equaled only by their want of public virtue.

Can Housekeepers Save Money?

The proffer we made to our readers to detail instances of a medium-sized family living "nicely," and educating their children well, residing in New-York or its suburbs, and saving anything from an income of five thousand dollars per annum, will call forth numbers of responses. But, before our correspondents set forth their experience, we desire to make a few suggestions as to modes of respectable economy, and the best plan for lightening the burden of the inevitable taxation which now weighs so heavily on all housekeepers.

When we come to compare foreign families living upon incomes between two thousand and five thousand dollars, with our own, we find that the German and French make the money go much further, and live on greatly less. An income of twenty-five thousand francs in Paris or Marseilles would be a splendid one, and we doubt if the Cabinet Ministers, or many of the high nobility of Berlin, receive more than six thousand thalers annually. Literary gentlemen, professors, persons living on investments, and army officers in those cities, with two thousand or three thousand dollar incomes, get vastly more out of life than do our people of corresponding means. One great reason lies, we believe, in the superior "financial quality," if we may so say, of the German and French women, who are at the head of households. The French woman is undoubtedly the best practical economist of modern times. She studies the whole subject of housekeeping, and has mastered every detail. She knows where to buy best, how to use every material, how to prevent waste, and how to get the most out of a little. Her bargaining is a specimen of delicate finesse, and she inherits through generations of experience the utmost faculty of business management. Her accounts are models. And she has the high womanly gift of securing much taste, beauty, and appearance of comfort in her rooms, with a small outlay of money.

It is through the unequaled management of the French women of all classes that France now, despite its enormous losses in the recent war, is showing resources which amaze all Europe, and seem to rank her as the richest country—or at least the country of best distributed wealth—under modern civilization. Every family has been trained to save, and, in the middle class, to make a tasteful appearance on small means. This is, of course, only done through careful management and a judicious self-control. A *rentier* in Paris who sees an expensive play, dines that day on a bowl of bouillon. The next day he will have a stylish dinner—in both cases keeping within the exact average expense apportioned to each day. The German woman succeeds in the same department, but with much severer labor. She trusts more to work than to management. She saves by doing with her hands a great deal which an American woman gets done. She is contented, too, with less show for herself; and her main extravagances are in dinners and out-door pleasures. The German matron has, moreover, an immense advantage over the American, in escaping two of our heavy expenses—carriage hire and cost of education. Whatever else is dear in Germany, these two are always cheap. The market supply of teachers—whether in music, art, or science—is always beyond the demand, and thus the teaching of children costs little. For some inscrutable reasons, also, hacks and carriages are remarkably low-priced in German cities. Rent, too, in French and German cities is less than in ours, but then you get much less with it. The same comforts in New-York and Berlin would not have cost so very differently. Still this does form a marked advantage with the Continental housekeeper in making both ends meet on a small income.

The grand reason, however, of the superiority in this matter of the foreign "house-lady," we are convinced, lies in the fact that she looks closely after her kitchen. She sees waste at once; she detects thieving or "giving;" she can direct the useful application of each odd and end; she knows immediately if grocer and butcher and tradesman are putting down wrong items, or are overcharging. The mere fact of her overlooking the kitchen checks a great deal of petty jobbery. The kitchen being on the same floor with the drawing and bedrooms, puts the Continental housekeeper at once on a vantage ground. Probably our basement kitchens sink a good deal of our incomes. We doubt if most American housekeepers make a study of house management. The immense gain in the Winter season of wholesale purchase of meats; the laying in of wholesale groceries, and careful watching of them; the using up of provisions, and checking of waste, are not much known in practice to our American matrons. It is true that, owing to the spirit of democratic equality, the middle class here aim often at a style far beyond their incomes. And in the matter of dress and furniture, all classes are extravagant. This general style cannot easily be varied from. Yet with all this, and under all our disadvantages, and with a taxation eating out our means, skillful financiering ought to enable our families to lay up one-fifth on an income of five thousand. The reform must begin with our women, who, in American society, are absolute. They must be trained, as girls, more to accounts and house-management, and not be kept in such charming ignorance. And they must set the fashion of more moderate display in dress and house furniture, and show that highest business faculty of the cultivated lady, the power of producing effects of beauty in the house by small expenditure of money.

The Age of Crime.

SHAKESPEARE has set before us in his inimitable way the seven ages of human life, and artists without number have undertaken, with various degrees of success, to make pictures of his poem, and thus present his fancies to the age. HOGARTH, in his homely and telling manner, has illustrated in several series of designs the various steps of vice and virtue in personal characters, as in his Tom Idle, whom he traces up from theft and truancy to the gallows, and in Francis Goodchild, who rises by industry to a place in his master's firm, with the hand of his fair daughter. By these descriptions and such others as the Rake's and the Harlot's Progress, the Four Stages of Cruelty, &c., HOGARTH became one of the great moralists of his age, and at his death, in 1764, he left no pen in England equal to his pencil in delineating life. THACKERAY said of him: "We look and we see pass before us the England of a hundred years ago;" and we can say with CHARLES LAMB: "Other pictures we look at; his prints we read."

In our day, however, we have a way of looking at life which cannot be so well represented pictorially. We take the scientific view of things, and seek out the general law within the mass of gathered facts. Now, art abhors generalities, and delights in persons and visible things. The Muses care about Hecuba in particular, but not about womanhood or maternity in general. Art is willing to sing, or paint, or carve in marble HOOD's "One More Unfortunate," one victim fair and frail; but art can have little to do with the statistics of the social evil. Hence it is, that the social science of our age, which is so strong in its facts, so startling in its predictions, and so emphatic in its laws, is left to plod its weary way along with little artistic help, and to march to its sure, if distant, victory with little waving of banners and sound of music. Perhaps GEROME or HAZELBACH could do something in oil or fresco to put before the public QUETELET's famous summary of the steps of crime, which he printed some thirty years ago, but it would be harder to do this than to sketch the fall of JULIUS CÆSAR, or the rise of the Protestant Reformation. He must be content with plain prose on this subject, and leave its poetry and art to other hands at present, while we give the facts that illustrate the career of crime from youth to age.

It is evident that offenses against property most prevail in youth, and that the ruling motives to it are love of enjoyment and idleness, with the dislike of labor and the pressure of want; while there is less temptation to offenses against persons which require more physical force, and more deliberate wickedness. QUETELET's description is very well borne out by subsequent facts to our own day. He says that the thieving inclination which shows itself so early follows us through life. He considers it as an extra share of human weakness which comes as a sort of instinct, and at first abuses the confidence that prevails in the household, since house-thievery is the earliest form of the offence. Then it shows itself abroad until it goes forth to deeds of violence on the highway, where the man begins to give the saddest proof of his manly force by deadly assaults of all kinds. This unhappy propensity appears, however, later than the last, that seeks its victims where their weakness is likely to offer less resistance. With these first excesses of desire, greediness and strength, soon appear the crimes of cold calculation. The cool, deliberate man prefers to destroy his victim by assassination or poisoning. The last steps in the career of crime are marked by treachery, which takes the place of force, and the most odious form of transgression is shown by the criminal near the end of his life. His insatiable desires awaken again with more vehemence, and he appears as the forger or swindler, and if he still uses the powers that nature has left to him, he does this most readily to strike his enemy in the dark. If his most repulsive desires are not yet extinguished, he seeks to satisfy them chiefly upon weak children. In this way, at least in this last respect, there is a certain approach between his first and his last steps in the path of crime, except that the same deed, which in the youthful offender appears relatively excusable on the ground of his inexperience, or the strength of his appetites, must be regarded in the old man as the result of the deepest demoralization, and as the culmination of depravity.

The various tables of criminal statistics seem to verify these views of QUETELET, and show a great predominance of offenses against property over those against persons, in criminals under twenty years of age. They show, also, that crime generally thrives most in the vigor of the criminal's life, and thus seems to come more from the perverse passion or will, than from the feebleness of his nature. Thus, in the French tables before us, the proportion of offenses under sixteen years is 1 2-10 to 100 persons; between sixteen and twenty-one the proportion is 15 6-10; between twenty-one and twenty-five it is 15 7-10; between twenty-five and thirty it is 17 1-10; between thirty and thirty-five it is 14 3-10; between thirty-five and forty it is 11 1-10. After forty years, the proportion rapidly declines. In England, crime appears to abound more among the young, and the reports before us show a proportion of 10 15-100 of criminals under seventeen years to 100 criminals arraigned. Prussia reports a small number of criminals brought before her Courts under sixteen years, only 8-10 to 100, while between sixteen and twenty-four the proportion is 23 8-10; between twenty-four and forty it is 50¼; between forty and sixty it is 23 2-10 to 100, and after sixty years of age the proportion rapidly declines.

These facts do not fully display the frailties of mankind at different ages of life, because a great many faults and vices do not become crimes, although they may deprave the character and curse the family and the community as much as if they led the offender to overt acts against the civil law. Gambling, intemperance, profanity, lewdness, fraud, may be far more hurtful when masked in external respectability than when they are so outrageous as to send the culprit to prison. We have seen that the worst men among us have been carrying on their villainy without bringing upon them the weight of the laws, and greater corruptors of business and society have feasted at luxurious tables and driven stately equipages than any of the rogues who eat prison fare and wear prison uniform. There is, however, as has been hinted, a certain tendency to crime that belongs especially to old age, and as childhood shows the coil of weakness, combined with ignorance and inexperience, old age makes up for the weakness of its physical powers by the keenness of its calculation and the fulness of its experience. The old rogues are the most cunning and far-sighted, although less given to excesses of passion and deeds of violence. They are willing to hold the light for the robber or assassin, while they are not filled with this mad daring; and they are ready to take the spoil or conceal the murder, after the deed is done.

Free Reading for the People.

It would appear to be a proposition requiring no argument, that the City of New-York greatly needs, and would largely profit by the early establishment of a Free Public Library. To meet such need and accomplish its mission of benefit to the people, a library of the kind we refer to must be projected, endowed, furnished, and thereafter managed on a scale of liberality commensurate both with the object intended, and the growing greatness of our City. It will not answer to allow the scheme to be born of mere impulse, and then left to live a life of spasms, which shall be but the precursor of a distressing death. In the absence of that local literary pride which, in Boston, has been yearly illustrated in the liberal support and princely donations given by city and citizens alike to their splendid free library, New-York will need to count in advance the cost of such an enterprise, and then provide the sum necessary for its establishment—using this last word in its fullest sense.

It is known to some persons that at least two projects, in the direction of institutions for providing free reading for the public, are being already considered. One of these is the long-cherished scheme of Mr. PETER COOPER to connect with his "Union" a lending library for the poor, and the poor only. This benevolent plan contemplates the carrying of suitable literature, or, to use a modified and more accurate expression, common books to the lower classes. The aim would be to reach the hewers of wood and the drawers of water, the coal-heaver and the stevedore, the slop-shop seamstress and the household drudge, with the means of beguiling their listless leisure, feeding their hunger of mind where any exists, or tempting such mental appetite where it is latent. Such a project is characteristic and directly in the line of Mr. COOPER's benevolent impulses. Moreover its execution would prove not only a fit adjunct to the Cooper Union, but a powerful lever for the mental and social elevation of thousands in our City. That these poorest of the poor would to a large degree appreciate an opportunity of this sort, if offered them, is proven by the last report of the Boston Free Library. We there read that a visitor of the Bureau of Statistics, in the course of his tour of inspection, found families whose "bread winners" were able to earn only a dollar and a half or two dollars a day, whose homes were comfortless, dilapidated, and over-crowded, but some member of which, notwithstanding, was engaged at the time of the visit in reading a book borrowed from the Public Library. Can there be any reasonable doubt that should Mr. COOPER's plan be carried out, similar scenes might soon be witnessed in even the slums of our own City? It becomes, then, an act of simple humanity to bid God-speed to such a scheme as this, albeit it does not contemplate anything like a really *Public* Library.

Another plan of which we are informed, is that of the Young Men's Christian Association, which proposes to cater for average public literary taste by a free library, of which its own choice collection shall be the nucleus. An effort was made some months ago (to which we referred at the time) to secure a large and valuable private library, then for sale, in furtherance of this deserving scheme. But, although the money was raised, the coveted prize was withdrawn and the purchase could not be made. There are many arguments favoring this worthy project, not the least forcible of which are based upon the high character of the institution promoting it, its firm hold upon the confidence of the community, its possession of a magnificent and well-located building, and its existing ability, by a working organization, to administer so important but laborious a trust. But there is another stand-point from which to view the matter which, to many minds, narrows down the prospect of getting just what is wanted through the Christian Association's good offices. We must assume that such an institution is chartered for a special purpose and all its machinery and property consecrated morally and legally to that purpose. We cannot be mistaken in supposing that, even if its charter were amended so as to take in the Free Public Library feature, this useful and necessary society of Christian workers could not consistently or properly sanction the purchase and wide circulation of certain classes of books which, without being immoral, are purely and only sensational, and possibly hurtful to some minds. When it is considered that the popular demand for novels, even in subscription libraries like MUDIE's, of London, or our own Mercantile Library, is equal to seventy-five per cent. of the entire circulation of books, and that this demand can only be supplied by appropriating this large proportion of the purchasing funds to buying books of fiction, it will be readily admitted that a Christian Association could not if it would, and would not if it could, commit itself to a great public scheme which inevitably involves the wholesale dissemination of books which *it* must object to, but which the people would not go without. It is, therefore, quite within the province of this Society, and probably within its power, to organize, successfully, a Free Library scheme, which shall be a very fountain of beneficent influence, and be exactly what many of our best citizens now need, but which must come very far short of meeting the popular idea of what a Free Public Library, for every class of readers, should be. There is abundant room for such a library as the Christian Association could collect, and most sincerely do we wish its promoters the fullest measure of success. And yet broader, wider, deeper, higher must be the plan which has for its aim the full satisfaction of every reasonable mental requirement of a million people set free to search for whatever kind of book they want.

A Paper-Makers' Projected Monopoly.

The manufacturers of Manila paper have at present under consideration a project to advance prices by keeping the market only in part supplied during the Spring and Summer. They propose to effect this purpose by inducing all the mill-owners to become members of an association, one of the principal rules of which will be that the paper shall not be sent to market until the consumers manifest an eagerness to purchase, which will insure the makers a respectable margin of profit. To bring about this state of things will necessitate a suspension of work in nearly all the mills, and a consequent loss to the operatives, whose prospective suffering, by the way, does not seem to have been for a moment taken into consideration. And here we have an analogous case to that given by Mr. JESSUP, in a recent conversation with a reporter. If he thought it unjust to close factories for two weeks to take stock, then what would he say to the Manila paper manufacturers, who intend to close them whenever the market gives the faintest evidence of stagnation? It has taken several years of hard work to build up a trade in this description of paper, and the proposed monopoly certainly does not argue in favor of further progress. In the first place, the dealers for the most part will be strongly opposed to any such movement. It is their interest to have a healthy market, but not to have the stock in their warehouses reduced so low that they may not be able to fill orders as fast as they are sent in by the consumers. The manufacturers will find themselves very much mistaken if they suppose that they can afford to carry on a war with the dealers. Hitherto a number of them have been often glad to procure advances from dealers on paper not yet made, and without a very full and complete recognition of the community of interest principle, we fail to see how they are going to remain for weeks and months with empty coffers. Moreover, many of the dealers are rich, and might, if pressed too closely, seriously consider the propriety of putting up mills for themselves. What the paper-makers really want is uniformity in the supply, and this can only be secured by the introduction of steam into their mills, to take the place of water during dry seasons. With such an auxiliary they can prevent a glutting of the market, and obtain fair prices without having recourse to the very questionable agency of a monopoly.

The Channel Ferry.

The bold project of a steam ferry, between Dover and Calais, seems every day more likely to be realized. A Government Commission in France has already reported in its favor, and the foremost British engineers have given in their adhesion to Mr. FOWLER's daring plan. Doubts had been expressed whether boats could be constructed large and strong enough to carry a railway train full of passengers across the rough waters of the Channel. But eminent experts have given a decided opinion that the doubt is not well founded. The proposed boats are to be of 5,000 tons burden, 450 feet long, in beam 57 feet, and 85 wide over the paddle-boxes. On a boat of these dimensions, Capt. PATON, who at one time commanded the *Great Eastern*, "has testified that in his judgment the weight of a railway train of twelve carriages would be so insignificant as compared with the carrying power of the ferry-boat, that whether it were placed on the upper or lower decks would make no appreciable difference."

Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG is quite as emphatic in approval of that part of Mr. FOWLER's plan which concerns the transfer of the railway carriages to and from the boat by means of hydraulic hoists or lifts. Minute calculations made by this eminent engineer prepare him to state that a passenger-train of twelve carriages may be put on the upper deck in five minutes, and if necessary a freight-train of like extent on the lower deck in five minutes more. And so perfect are the arrangements expected to be that the passengers will not be aware of the transfer. Moreover, and this a great desideratum, as all who have crossed the Channel in stormy weather know, the boats will be so large that "there will be no pitching, and if they went at the speed proposed they would not have time to roll."

When it is considered that the estimated cost of all this luxury is the marvelously small sum of five millions of dollars, and that the work is to be completed in three years from the time it is started, we may surely look to see operations speedily begun. If England had been America, with the American demand for all possible comfort in traveling, except decent meals, we should not be discussing the feasibility of a Channel ferry at this late day. Yet practically it is an enterprise of no little magnitude and originality, suggestive of still more striking possibilities. With the Channel ferry and the completion of the proposed Indian railway, there remains but the bagatelle of a bridge or a ferry at Behrings Straits, with a few more miles of road, and one may go through from London to New-York, by way of Pekin and Calcutta, without change of cars.

Dr. Cumming and the Millennium.

Dr. CUMMING, who prophesied that the end of the world was at hand, has changed his mind on that point. He lately delivered a discourse at the Scottish National Church in London, called "A Retrospect in the Light of Prophecy," in which he made the singular announcement that he did not believe the world was *ever* to come to an end. How far this view originated in disappointment over his many failures, and how far in more rational considerations, we are unable to judge. We are, however, assured that Dr. CUMMING does not give up his claims as a prophet, since, in the same discourse, he triumphantly points to many verifications of his former predictions. What happened, he demanded, during the past year? He had foretold the Papal Apostacy, and what did his hearers now see but schism in the Church of Rome? Moreover, the extraordinary fact had been manifested that whoever the Pope had blessed has come to evil, while those he had cursed have prospered. For example, "the blessing showered on the Emperor of Austria" had ended in Sadowa; the Queen of Spain, who had received the Golden Rose, was soon a fugitive; MAXIMILIAN, who had been blessed, was shot; and VICTOR EMMANUEL, who had been cursed in the severest manner, was now King of Italy, his son King of Spain, and his daughter Queen of Portugal.

These considerations apparently almost reconcile Dr. CUMMING to the non-arrival of the millennium, and they encourage him to a fresh batch of prophecies, for the fulfillment of which we shall have to wait as before. In the meantime he asks us to remember, as regards the present, that the Gospel has been proclaimed in "every land and tongue," although all the nations have not yet been converted; that "wars and rumors of wars" are rife; that every nation is arming to the teeth, though the great and terrible fight of last year is only just over; and that a "great moral revolution" is going on. All these things are witnesses or verifiers, Dr. CUMMING informs the world, of his previous announcements, and are to be taken as strengthening his claims for belief as regards the future. Perhaps if the reverend gentleman were to try his hand on something of a more definite or explicit character, the result would save trouble. For example, let him prophecy whether or not NAPOLEON III. will ever again sit on the throne of France; or whether there will be a Republic in England before the year 1900; or whether passengers will make regular trips in balloons within that period. Such intelligible and direct prognostications as these would settle the question of prophetic inspiration in a way not to be gainsayed; and the result would either silence cavil or Dr. CUMMING—either of which consequences ought to be equally satisfactory to mankind.

Sacrifice of a White Dog by the Onondaga Indians.

From the Syracuse Journal, Jan. 18.

In accordance with a custom which has prevailed among the Onondaga Indians from a period so remote that it is lost in a dim myth, the tribe yesterday celebrated the solemn sacrifice of the White Dog. The ceremony always takes place during the old moon nearest to the month of February. It seems to have an astronomical as well as a religious meaning, and one who witnesses the ceremonies almost fancies that he detects a trace of the Egyptian worship of Anubis. The principal actor yesterday was Capt. GEORGE, who was the only person present arrayed in full Indian costume. The dog, supposed to have the sins of the whole nation cast upon him, was perfectly white, and was strangled to death in order to prevent the effusion of blood, which would render the sacrifice not acceptable to Ha-wah-ne-a, who is the creator of the world, the holder of the heavens, the maker of men and animals and the controller of destiny. The day preceding this sacrifice is spent in preparation for the great event in the history of the nation, and on the great day the whole nation is expected to meet at the council-house. Early in the morning large fires are built, guns discharged and various devices employed for making a disturbance with as much success as is achieved by the pale faces on the Fourth of July. About noon the white dog was strangled, and became the subject of a long address from Capt. GEORGE, which, being in Onondaga, was not as well appreciated by the whites who were present as it might have been. After the whole tribe had marched around the lifeless dog three times, the priest of the occasion faced the east and solemnly devoted the body to the flames. While the dog was burning a solemn chant was kept up by Capt. GEORGE.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Compulsory Gratuities—Army Sinecures—Demoralized Cities—Unsatisfactory Associations—"The Peculiar People."

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, England, Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872.

When England becomes a Republic; when there is universal education, universal suffrage and the ballot; when the land is equitably distributed among the people; when universal strikes shall have given every class of work-people the shortest hours and the highest wages; when we come, in a word, to the reign of liberty, equality and fraternity, will the whole system of compulsory gratuities be abolished? Will Englishmen of all classes get over the national habit of holding out their hands for charity? Every class? Yes. What difference is there between a pension of £5,000 a year, for which no service is rendered, and the smallest Christmas gift, solicited by a paid servant of the public? The excuse for postmen, railway porters, &c., is that they have hard work and poor pay. Then have more and pay them better. Why should I be expected to make up the poor wages of the employes of the Government or the railway companies. It is a stupid, bad old custom, and ought to be abolished. When a demand is made for higher wages, the answer is that there are plenty of men ready to take what is offered. Yes, but because the pay is supplemented by these gratuities, and every one hopes for more than he gets. Their direct effect is to keep down the price of labor. They are an injury, especially to those who are not in the way of receiving gratuities. But such customs are very difficult to abolish. As long as men are not ashamed to ask, men will not refuse to give. The common beggars understand that law of demand and supply, and persevere accordingly.

ARMY SINECURES.

An officer in the army has written to the *Times* to complain that he is getting money for which he can render no equivalent. As Major on the Bengal Staff Corps he has £768 a year—$3,840—for doing nothing. "Hundreds of us," he says, "are in the same position, which we cannot quit, the intermediate pensions being so small, until we come to the Colonel's allowances, £1,124 a year, that we cannot live on them." The Government might save hundreds of thousands of pounds, by giving them satisfactory retiring pensions, he says; but it would save as well by setting them all to work on something they are fit for. As it is, there is a horde of useless drones sucking the life-blood of those who labor. The burden of royalty is a trifle—the real burden upon the English people is being obliged to support so many thousands in luxurious idleness.

THE CURSE OF DRINK.

Christmas is the occasion of more drinking than any other holiday, because, for one reason, it comes in cold weather when out-door sports are inconvenient. In Scotland they think it wicked to celebrate Christmas, and so keep tolerably sober, but to make up for it they pretty much all get drunk on New Years. Mr. ROBERTSON GLADSTONE, a merchant of Liverpool, and brother of the Prime Minister, is making an effort to diminish the drunkenness of that most disreputable town by getting the names and residences of those arrested every Saturday and Sunday published in the Monday's papers. If the experiment succeeds, it will be extended to other places. Manchester is not far below Liverpool in this bad eminence of shameless vice. Last Sunday night, a gentleman found in one of the streets a straggling procession of five boys and as many girls, the youngest ten or eleven, the oldest about fifteen, and all intoxicated—one girl so drunk that two of the boys had to help her along, and another, apparently the youngest, using the most violent and disgusting language. Drunken prostitutes of ten to twelve years of age are not uncommon there. There are music halls and public-houses where they and their young friends seem to make up a majority of the company. And these are the direct victims of the manufacturing system as managed in its great capital.

UNSATISFACTORY ASSOCIATIONS.

But drink is not all. Even those who refrain from it do not escape a fearful demoralization. I gave you some weeks ago the Bishop of MANCHESTER's testimony on the morals and manners of Sunday-schools. A gentleman of Wolverhampton has had the curiosity to attend some of the meetings of the teetotallers in that town, and was a little surprised at his discoveries. He says:

"I expected to find their meetings orderly and instructive, but it was the reverse. I found the audience composed chiefly of boys and girls, between the ages of twelve and twenty, whose sole delight was clapping, stamping, whistling, and cracking nuts, coupled with bad language and insulting remarks about every one who objected to their doings. In short, there only wants the drink to make them worse than the public house. On Wednesday evening last the several branches of teetotallers amalgamated for the purpose of having a joint tea meeting, and the proceedings were disgraceful—a mixture of concert-hall, theatre, and common dancing-saloon."

They do not seem to be much better at Woolwich, a down-the-river suburb of the great metropolis. There are two teetotal societies in that district—the "Christian Association for the Suppression of Intemperance," and the "Good Templars." Each wants to rule. The Christians elect their officers at Christmas. They met at Masonic Hall, locked their doors to keep out opposition, and elected their chairman. By this time the Good Templars had gathered in force and demanded admission. The Chairman said that rather than go through another year of uproar he would take a glass of ale and become annihilated. Great cheering. Excited by the noise, which they took for defiance, the Good Templars smashed in the door, but the passage was heroically defended, and the enemy held at bay. The "ins" taunted the "outs," the "outs" abused the "ins." Finally, aided by a friend inside, the Templars made a rush, and then came a fearful fight for the platform and chair; Christians and Templars in a horrid din and wild confusion. Victory declared at last for the gallant Templars, who, by main force, put their leader in the chair, and while the discomfited Christians retired toward the door, he announced that the meeting would now be opened in the usual way by singing, reading the Scriptures and prayer. The Templars raised a hymn; the Christians vented their disgust in dismal groans. The irate Templars ceased their song of praise, and rose in a body to turn out the Christians; a hard fight, but the Christians held their ground. Then the business went on and wound up with singing "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

"THE PECULIAR PEOPLE."

These are but slight glimpses of English lower life, which is something Americans can hardly conceive of. And the religious life of the people runs into very queer eccentricities. I am aware that we have a few of these at home, but I doubt if you can match the worship of an English sect called the Peculiar People. They have fitted up a chapel in one of the arches of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway. On entering, the brothers and sisters kiss each other, and take off their hats and bonnets. A hymn is sung, a brother offers up a prayer, very long and very ungrammatical. A leading sister then expounds the Revelations. During the discourse a boy begins to plunge and kick, and falls on the floor. A girl is seized with a like mania, pulls off her boots and begins to dance like the other, with gurgling sounds in her throat and extravagant contortions, boy and girl going it until the girl faints. The sermon goes on as if nothing had happened, and the people listen; but one after another is seized with the dancing fury—the sisters draw the brothers on to the dancing ground, pulling off their coats and boots, and all go into a perfect furor of kicking and leaping, until their strength is exhausted and the bedlamite worship is ended.

PLEASURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

The *Times* thinks the poor want more and better amusements. That is one of the seven requirements of Mr. SCOTT RUSSELL and his Working Men's Council. The *Times* says:

"A time will come—is it not a sin to doubt?—a time will surely come when even the sons of toil and craft will have regular method and opportunity of enjoying as becomes men the days and the hours of rest and recreation. At present, it must be said, there is too much truth in the excuse that there is no provision made for the evening hours of the workingman, except the public house or the gin-shop. Philanthropists and moralists talk away, but do nothing. As matters now stand, a man's work over, he is fairly driven into the place which he can only enter on one fatal condition. Will nobody descend from the clouds of declamation and philanthropy to do for the poor what they really are not allowed to do for themselves, by offering them the means of spending their evenings pleasantly and improvingly?"

MONADNOCK.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic.

THE THEATRES LAST WEEK.

The various City theatres have been well filled this week without the need for giving novelty to induce that effect. Booth's continues to offer the grand and highly-creditable revival of "Julius Cæsar," and to reap a deserved reward of crowded and appreciative houses. "John Garth" does not fall off in attraction at Wallack's, where, we were glad to see, Mr. GILBERT, having recovered from his late illness, resumed his original part on Saturday. On Saturday evening next it is intended that "Divorce" shall reach its 150th performance at the Fifth-avenue, and the fresh pieces provided by Mr. DALY still continue in preparation. Mr. JAMES STEELE MACKAYE, in spite of the various efforts to ruin him made by injudicious friends, has persevered in acting "Monaldi" at the St. James Theatre, and promises to do the like by "Marriage" soon. From all that we have heard, Mr. MACKAYE is likely to be more successful in the latter drama than the former. At Niblo's the old story is constantly retold, and "hundreds turned away nightly" attest the never-palling delights of the "Black Crook." Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE ended, yesterday, their engagement at the Grand Opera-house. Considering the peculiar drawbacks attending these recent efforts the popular couple have acted to excellent business. This week an equestrian establishment, on a large scale, and including skilled riders, gymnasts, jugglers, acrobats, &c., will inaugurate at the Grand Opera-house a species of entertainment unknown within these walls before. At Aimée's Opera-house the pieces have been changed nightly to remunerative business. Wood's Museum was closed on the first two nights of the week because of the decease of the much-respected wife of the proprietor. The house was reopened on Wednesday, and a succession of attractive pieces has secured the usual thronged auditorium. Mr. LENT is doing his usual holiday work at his circus in Fourteenth-street, and keeps up his hard-won repute for never allowing his attractions to grow stale. DAN. BRYANT's little bandbox in Twenty-third-street is always a merry and well-filled resort, and is one of the regular "shows" which strangers never think of leaving New-York without seeing. The Union-square Theatre sustains its original position for extraordinary variety, and reaps its reward in a good share of public support. The revised and improved pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" attracts as large audiences to the Olympic as when the adventures of Mr. FOX's favorite character had all the gloss of newness.

Musical.

PROMISE OF THIS WEEK.

The German Opera Troupe, whose performances of "L'Africaine" at the Stadt Theatre drew numerous assemblages during the week just ended, will sing "Don Giovanni" to-morrow evening. All the artists will appear, Miss ANNA ELZER making her debut as *Zerlina*....Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH and Herr DIONYS PRUCKNER will commence, at Steinway's smaller hall, to-morrow, a series of five soirées of chamber music. Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Schubert and Raff are represented on their first programme, which could not have more respectable interpreters than the gentlemen above named....Messrs. S. B. MILLS and P. SARASATE will begin, on Saturday afternoon next, at the same place, a succession of matinée entertainments. We shall refer hereafter to the attractions of the opening bill. The artists need no introduction to the public, and their performances will surely call for little else than praise....The Sunday concerts at the Grand Opera-house are to be resumed. The first of the new series takes place this evening. The band of the Ninth Regiment will supply the orchestral selections. Mlles. AIMEE, CASTELLAN and DE TRY are to be the sole performers.

Home Gossip.

Mr. STRAKOSCH's brief season of Italian opera in St. Louis was brilliantly successful both in an artistic and a pecuniary sense. Wednesday Miss NILSSON sings in Louisville, and next week she will be heard again in Cincinnati....A correspondent of the Hartford *Times* writes from Boston to congratulate the Hartford public on an entertainment to be given there this week by Mrs. WARNER, late Miss CLARA GAMWELL, "under the management of her distinguished husband, Prof. ELMER WARNER." And he further says: "The entertainment cannot fail to prove a very brilliant affair, as Prof. WARNER's entertainments in New-York used to be considered the "nobbiest" affairs of the season. As an elocutionist he has few equals, having filled most acceptably the arduous position of Professor of Elocution in Steinway Hall, New-York"....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was last week at the Richmond Theatre....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS was last week in Louisville....Mr. JOHN COLLINS was last week at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mr. SOTHERN and Mr. J. S. CLARKE, according to the Philadelphia papers, have effected a novel arrangement for to-morrow evening. On that occasion Mr. CLARKE will appear at the Arch-street Theatre, as *Dr. Pangloss*, in "The Heir-at-Law," and Mr. SOTHERN in the farce entitled "Dundreary Married." On the same evening Mr. SOTHERN will appear as *Lord Dundreary*, in "Our American Cousin," and Mr. CLARKE as *Toodles*, at the Walnut-street Theatre....Mme. JANAUSCHEK acts this week at the Philadelphia Academy of Music....Miss JANE COOMBS was last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gave concerts in Philadelphia Friday and yesterday....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL was last week at the Pittsburgh Opera-house....The Wyndham Comedy Company was last week at the St. Louis Olympic....Mrs. CELIA LOGAN KELLOGG has been very ill with rheumatic fever....Mrs. MOULTON sings on Monday in Bridgeport....The Philadelphia *Press* credits Mr. WALLACK with the authorship of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man"....Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her Company were last week at the Boston Theatre. Their performances in that house are to end with this week....Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN will act at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati, this week....Miss ANNA MEHLIG played twice in Boston, last week....Mlle. AIMEE and her troupe will commence an engagement at the St. James Theatre, in Boston, on Feb. 5....LOTTA was last week at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....Miss ROSA EVANS is acting in Salt Lake City....It is proposed in Philadelphia to give Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT a benefit performance, with tickets at $5 apiece.

Foreign Affairs.

THE LONDON THEATRES.

Writing from London under date of Dec. 30, our correspondent says: "Pantomime seems to hold its ground better than burlesque, but it is significant that a number of theatres have this year dispensed with the production of either pantomime or burlesque, and have not even altered their bills for Christmas. It will also be observed that while burlesque of the kind to which we have been accustomed for some years past, made up of outrageous puns and vulgar comic songs, is apparently declining, the pantomimes are now written in much the same style. The mistake of the pantomimes is that they attempt to please both old and young. The burlesque, opening with its fast slang and patter ditties, is supposed to gratify grown-up people, while the grotesque mask and the buffooneries of the clown and pantaloon are addressed to the more juvenile portion of the audience; the resplendent scenery and decorations are supposed to meet a taste common to young and old alike. The result of the endeavor to prepare an entertainment which shall satisfy a variety of tastes is that the pantomimes are now enormously long, and that they weary rather than amuse. One gorgeous scene after another becomes exhausting, and two or three ballets in succession are more than the most devout admirer of that singular form of art can cheerfully undergo. And, as if a pantomime, a burlesque and a series of ballets all rolled together were not enough, performing animals and contortionists are introduced to spin out the programme still further. It is melancholy to think of the amount of ingenuity and genuine artistic power of various kinds that is lavished on an entertainment, which, at the best, is dull and tedious. Grown-up people are bored, and young people are dazed and bewildered. It may be said that, if pantomimes of this description were not attractive, managers would soon cease to produce them; but this is what was said of the burlesques, which continued to be brought out long after everybody was sick of them. There are some signs that burlesque is going back to its simpler form, and I suspect a similar change is inevitable for pantomime. The style of burlesque which Mr. W. S. GILBERT has introduced or rather revived is akin to 'Tom Thumb' and 'Midas' and the older examples of the same school. There is a well-known German *pièce-game* in which *Pygmalion*, the sculptor, is gratified by the gods consenting to his prayer to endow with life the beautiful creation of his chisel of which he is enamoured. But the young person thus changed from stone to flesh and blood proves to be an adept in the slang and frolics of the dancing saloon, and has a fatal passion for champagne and cigarettes. So *Pygmalion* is glad to have her once more transmuted into marble. Mr. GILBERT has probably taken a hint from this piece for his 'Pygmalion and Galatea,' but he has worked out the idea in his own way. His *Galatea* is, not too mundane, but too much above the world to be agreeable to the people about here. He looks at everything from such a pure and lofty point of view that mere human creatures are quite disconcerted. The piece is written in verse of a somewhat ambitious order, and even if Mr. GILBERT were less successful in his ambition he would deserve credit for his desire to rise above the idiotic doggrel which has hitherto done service in burlesque. Another of his pieces, and the latest, is called 'Thespis Among the Gods.' The gods, who have grown old, and are getting dreadfully bored, take it into their heads that they would like to take a trip to earth, and *Thespis* happening to pass near Olympus with his cart and his company of players, is intrusted with the administration of affairs, while the roving deities descend among the family of mortals. *Thespis* is not a bit staggered by his responsible functions, and takes things very calmly, but at the end of a year, when the gods return, a terrible bundle of petitions is sent up from earth complaining of the utter mismanagement of Olympian affairs. Everything has been going wrong, and the world is beginning to think that it might as well have no gods at all as such a set of bunglers. So *Thespis* and his companions are packed off in disgrace, and *Jove* takes things once more into his own hands. Mr. TOOLE plays the part of *Thespis* with a good deal of rich humor. He is almost the only funny actor we have left, and there can be no doubt about the genuineness and spontaneity of his fun. For a time he seemed to be under the impression either that his true genius lay in the direction of sentimental 'character' parts, such as ROBSON used to play, or that the public preferred personations of that kind to pure comedy and farce. But I think he is coming round to his first love once more, and it is well that he should do so. We still have something like fun in our literature, but it has almost deserted the stage. After LISTON and MUNDEN we had KEELEY, WRIGHT and BUCKSTONE. It is true that BUCKSTONE is still with us, and that TOOLE also maintains the traditions of the school, but as far as I can see they stand alone, without compeers or apparent successors. There is SOTHERN, to be sure, a thorough and most truthful comedian, but he, too, seems to be somewhat drawn away from comedy toward the sentimental drama. Under these circumstances we should be thankful for TOOLE."

FIRST NIGHT OF VERDI'S NEW OPERA.

A new opera by VERDI has just been produced at Cairo. It is in four acts, is entitled "Aïda," and was composed expressly for the theatre at the request of the Viceroy of Egypt, who has himself written the libretto. A correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge*, writing from Cairo on Christmas Day, gives the following interesting particulars respecting the first performance:

"It was an imposing ceremony. Only think. A first night at Cairo; the first night of an absolutely new work; Egypt outstripping Europe; the next door neighbor to the Pyramids called upon before Paris, Vienna, London and Berlin—before Italy, the composer's native land—to pass judgment upon a new work by the author of the 'Nabucco,' the 'Lombardi,' the 'Trovatore,' 'Rigoletto,' and so many other popular productions. You can imagine our excitement. How impatiently we awaited this 'Aïda.' For several months past the frequenters of the Cairo Opera spoke of nothing else. One had a friend who had seen and read the score. Another repeated a musical passage which he had caught the first tenor humming. The Italians said, 'That's VERDI.' The French replied 'That's VERDI!' and I'll wager that you will have no difficulty, where you are, in imagining the difference in accent and expression, and the various opinions which modified the sense of this exclamation according to the coterie of *dilettanti* from which it proceeded; with some enthusiasm and almost *chauvinisme*; with others slight contempt. Well, it is really VERDI's, and if a judgment may be hazarded after a first hearing, it is a work possessing true dramatic qualities—in the composer's own style, of course—occasionally in his best style. The two characteristic notes of his musical temperament, wild energy and poignant melancholy, are powerfully exhibited, developed with that facility which has always been one of the privileges of Italian composers. There are striking inspirations in the work, and fine musical ideas, those clear spontaneous ideas which never fail to elicit hearty applause from every audience. The second and third acts are undoubtedly the most remarkable. Of the first act only one scene can be cited, the first, and of that scene only a peroration. But in the second a love duet, which ends in a melody of exquisite sweetness, an excellent recitative; a quartet accompanied by the chorus; in the third act a romance, the second strophe of which is especially charming; two duets in which the heroine joins, and the *finale*—all these pieces were received with unanimous applause. But side by side with these fine pieces, many trivialities, tedious passages and reminiscences are to be found; and the inspiration is often stifled by the effort of the composer to give an Oriental color to his music. The success was genuine enough in Cairo; but if we take into account the effect of a really magnificent *mise-en-scène* of the immense interest attaching to the reproduction of the splendors of ancient Egypt on the very spot, and if we ask what will be the reception of the European public, we are justified in fearing that the success will not be so complete. Milan, which will hear our 'Aïda' to-morrow, will be unable to divest itself of a certain amount of tenderness for this fresh offspring of the Lombard muse, but will, 'Aïda' be as cordially received in the other great theatres of Europe? I am afraid to say. Anyhow, the impression produced here by the first performance has been enchanting. Nothing can give an idea of the richness of the decorations, and of the character of grandeur and reality of this theatrical resurrection of the Egypt of old. Not a single detail was incorrect; there was not the slightest anachronism in costume. MARIETTE, a master in Egyptology, and VASSALI, the Conservator of the Boulak Museum, superintended everything; nothing was done without their consent. This representation of the life of ancient Egypt upon a modern theatre, these pictures of ancient Thebes, of Memphis, of the plain of the Nile, of the temple of Phtah, radiant with color, the warmth and vivacity of which could only appear probable in Egypt itself, are superb, startling. When the curtain rises, 'Aïda' and VERDI, the drama and the music itself are forgotten, so absorbed are we by the fascination of this spectacle, the unity of which is due to so many different means of effect—a fantastic spectacle, and yet of such ideal truthfulness that it elicits a long shout of admiration from the audience."

A writer in the *Débats*, who was specially invited to Cairo in order to witness the representation, did not arrive until the very morning of the performance, owing to the steamer on which he was a passenger being delayed by towing a disabled vessel. He reserves his detailed criticism of the music, therefore, until another occasion, and meanwhile sends a brief account of the performance, dwelling more particularly upon the stage appointments, which he says are the finest and most marvelous he ever saw. "In good truth," he adds, "Cairo is no longer 800 leagues from Paris; it is Paris which is 800 leagues from Cairo. No; all national feeling apart, it must be admitted that we have never seen such marvels. But Parisian artists painted those splendid scenes, and a Parisian costumier made all those dazzling dresses. The poem of 'Aïda' is dramatic and very musical; it harmonizes especially with the local color, a somewhat deep color, which has not been a matter of indifference to Signor VERDI; for in 'Aïda' he is much more the VERDI of 'Don Carlos' than of the 'Trovatore' and 'Ernani,' although in his new work he is far from having abandoned violent contrasts and strong effects."

The New Charter.

Mr. CHAS. WATROUS, of the Committee of Seventy, has been added to the special Albany Committee, of which Hon. JOHN WHEELER is Chairman. Ex-Gov. SALOMON, Chairman of the Committee on Legislation, and Mr. SIMON STERNE, Secretary, have been chosen to take special care of the charter of the Committee of Seventy, and will carry it to Albany to-morrow. With them are associated JONATHAN STURGES, JOHN C. GREEN, and Hon. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

THE SMALL-POX HOSPITAL.

A Pestilential Packing-House on Blackwell's Island—Treatment of the Patients During Sickness and Convalescence—Their Diet and Their Clothing—Isolation as a Necessity.

The prevalence of small-pox in this City promises to continue for some time to come. The treatment to which the victims of this loathsome malady are exposed, after the officers of the Board of Health leave them at the Bellevue Hospital receiving-depot, is a matter in which every inhabitant of the Metropolis is interested. The Commissioners of Charities and Correction have entire control of the hospitals to which the small-pox patients are assigned. By a law of the last Legislature, the Board of Health was deprived of all power in the government of these hospitals, and, as a consequence, it loses sight of the patients after leaving them at the depot. Nothing will induce the Commissioners of Charities and Correction to visit the small-pox hospital under any circumstances, yet the inmates are the most distressed and abject of any to whom the island affords a retreat. From the time a patient enters the hospital until he or she leaves it, cured or dead, neither friend, relative nor family physician holds the slightest intercourse with the patient, save by letters or through the "runners" employed to carry messages from the charity dock to the hospital. Notwithstanding the observance of a quarantine that debars the patients' friends from all intercourse with them, the chief and matron of the Charity Hospital visit the Small-pox Hospital daily, and return to their own quarters bearing

THE INFECTION IN THEIR GARMENTS,

which they consider it superfluous to change. Nurses and runners, as well as the assistant physicians, visit the Charity Hospital without change of clothing after visiting the patients in the Small-pox Hospital. Yet visits from the officers of the Board of Health are considered so objectionable that no one of them has dared to intrude his presence there since the month of July last, as the objections were too plainly implied to be disregarded. It is not unusual for patients to wait in the circumscribed limits of the receiving depot for six or eight hours, without food or ventilation, until they are consigned to the miserable "tug" that conveys them to the island. Neither matron nor physician reside in the hospital, so that the patients are day and night under the control of a set of semi-reformed drunkards and women of questionable character. The wages paid to the attendants are too pitiful to attract responsible persons to fill the positions of nurse or attendant. Orderlies receive $20 and nurses $16 per month. To one of the nurses of doubtful character the better class of the male and female patients are consigned—virtuous maidens of the most susceptible qualities of mind and heart being often among the latter—yet there is no alternative, as the Commissioners and the attendant physicians fully know the character of this nurse, and obstinately refused to remove her.

PACKED PESTILENCE.

In a building originally intended to accommodate about sixty patients, there are now at least 120, to say nothing of the employés, who number in all about thirty more, and are domiciled in the same habitation. In one room that could comfortably contain six persons, sixteen of the servants of the hospital are literally crammed at night, with no possible prospect of comfortable rest after the toils of the day. The wards for the reception of the patients are so constructed as to render ventilation absolutely dangerous to the lives of those who may be confined to their beds. The physicians themselves attribute many of the deaths to affections of the chest and lungs, rather than to the small-pox directly; and these results can be traced positively to the entire absence of ventilation, unless the windows are opened, when it is impossible to escape the draughts that pour in the room, often reducing the temperature from ninety to sixty degrees Fahrenheit. Not unfrequently seven or eight patients are thrust into one room containing but four beds; how they sleep is left to conjecture; and how they sit is one of the mysteries that they alone can solve, for chairs are in the proportion of about one to every three persons, and frequently many of the patients may be convalescents too ill to walk about and too well to lie in bed.

DIET OF THE PATIENTS.

The soup afforded the outcasts of society who are daily cast into the Tombs is far superior to that given to the helpless victims of the small-pox; half an ounce of butter per day is sometimes furnished the patients; this ration may be issued two or three days in succession, when the supply suddenly ceases and dry bread and tea, (of a weaker quality than the strength of the invalids themselves,) sweetened with molasses and tinged with milk, constitutes breakfast and supper week after week. Vegetables rarely adorn the tables of any but the "boarders," potatoes even being supplied but three or four meals during the week. Were it not for a limited quantity of barley and beef tea ordered as "extra diet," many of the deaths might be recorded as the result of starvation.

Clothing, bedding, &c. is fumigated in bundles at the hospital; the patients pass hours waiting (ready dressed for departure) for the boat to arrive, that carries both the living and the dead; they take their meals in the infected wards, linger until the last moment at the bed-side of some remaining friend, or may tarry with the uncoffined dead in the foul atmosphere of the "dead-house," until the signal is given, when they hastily board the pest-boat that is to carry them to their homes, only, unwittingly, to diffuse the poisonous atoms that cling to their garments among friends and foes alike, filling again to repletion the already crowded abode of the pestilence. No class of society is exempt from the invasion of this disease. In the clothing of domestics the affluent residents of the mansion may contract the dreaded malady as well as the lowly occupant of the tenement-house.

THE CLOTHING OF THE DEAD

Being distributed among the female attendants, who are sentenced to the island for petty offences, and who, on the expiration of their time, seek employment in the "Free Labor Bureau," clad in the habiliments that previously decked the now silent form of some loved wife, sister or mother, whom the pestilence has snatched from her happy home and hurled into the "pit" in the "Potter's Field."

With fully fifty women, children and infants lying ill of this scourge there has been but one nurse appointed for the night duty. The "chief" was applied to for another person to assist her in the care of these patients, when his reply was, "If the woman cannot do the work who now fills the position, let her be dismissed, and one employed who can;" yet many of these poor afflicted creatures were wild with the delirium of the contagion, some in one ward, some in another; some upstairs, some down, and if left alone one moment would invariably attempt to throw themselves from the windows; if bound, would tear their hands and limbs from the bandages lacerating the flesh and saturating the beds with their gore. Little children crying in piteous tones for "mamma" or "papa," and infants of a few days' existence only, present a picture too heartrending to portray in connection with this outrageous neglect: the most graphic pen fails to depict the suffering of these helpless nurselings; a vivid imagination is inadequate to supply the defect; observation alone could convince the mind of these fearful truths.

THE QUESTION OF "ISOLATION."

To the honest advocate of Reform the management of the Small-pox Hospital presents a vast field for the exercise of reformatory principles. That the public health demands it, the returns of the census of the Small-pox Hospital bears unmistakable evidence, the admission of new cases ranging from three to twenty-one for every day during the three weeks just expired. If doctors, matrons, nurses, and runners cannot disseminate the virus through the medium of "fomites," neither can the relatives, friends, and family physician of the afflicted, hence "isolation" is unnecessary, and patients had far better remain at home; but if the disease is increased by contact with the clothing of the sick, surely their bodies are equally capable of diffusing the poison through the air, and "isolation" becomes imperative. This cannot, it is argued by those acquainted with the subject, be successfully effected so long as the contagious hospitals and charitable institutions are treated as one establishment, and subject to the jurisdiction of those who foster the latter with every care and repel with abhorrence the bare suggestion of entering for one moment's investigation the noisome halls of the former. With $100,000 as their disposal, the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have compelled the officers of the Small-pox Hospital to exercise such excessive economy as to use the same straw in the beds and pillows, after simply "airing" them, under three or four different patients, before it is considered filthy enough to burn. Fresh supplies of straw have repeatedly been ordered, and waited for in vain for weeks, obliging the attendant physicians to have the same beds used repeatedly. Requisitions of articles absolutely necessary for the comfort of the patients have been made to the proper source, and received with the remark that "such articles were hardly needed in a 'pest-house.'" Even cooking facilities are deemed a superfluity in the Small-pox Hospital, the inmates being obliged to sustain life upon what food is carried in open vessels a distance of four or five hundred feet, with all conceivable delays between its arrival and distribution among them.

PURCHASED LUXURIES.

Some patients who may feel inclined to pay $8 or $10 per week are favored with a shade better quality of food by the matron of the Charity Hospital, but as she only receives $4 out of the $8, and $6 out of the $10 per week paid to somebody by these boarders, it is not to be expected that they can always have a choice of the seasonable luxuries that $200 per week might afford to about thirty-five good appetites, as this same lady "caters to the entire staff of physicians" also. From the kitchen to the laundry is but a step, and here are found the tubs, in so dilapidated a condition that the wonder is how the washing is ever accomplished, or the clothes ever dried. In many cases sheets, chemises, night-gowns and shirts are put upon the beds and the patients in such a damp state that it is small marvel that bronchitis and pneumonia speedily destroy those whom the small-pox has allowed another chance for life, or rather death in another form. With explicit directions for the washing of infected clothing, given by the sanitary officers of the City, common hard soap is the only ingredient used in the laundry. The poor creatures (female prisoners) who do this loathsome work often stand in so thick a cloud of

THE INFECTED STEAM

as not to be able to see the distance of the tub adjoining. With no compensation for this execrable toil, they sometimes endeavor to solace themselves with a "few draws from the pipe;" but even this harmless luxury is denied them by the stringent order of the chief that "any working woman found smoking is to have her pipe taken away and broken unless she chooses to stand out of doors" in the cold, and smoking will not always be tolerated even there. The out-buildings, the dock, the residence of the medical attendants, all greatly need the reformer's inspection, which, if promptly exercised, can hardly fail to be productive of great benefit to the suffering patients, and also to the public.

THE BUILDING LAW.

Complaints of the Builders—Opinions of Practical Architects—Wherein the Law is Defective.

No law imposing restraints upon business of any kind has been without its opponents, and the Building law of New-York has not proved an exception. Acts designed to secure the people of this City against the disastrous results of haste and dishonesty in the erection of buildings were passed in 1865, 1867 and 1868, which in April of last year were, with some modifications, consolidated into an act known as the Building law of 1871. Complaint is made by many builders that this law is unreasonable in many of its provisions, and should be repealed or very essentially changed. It is said that it gives arbitrary power to the Superintendent of Buildings, who is empowered to bring at the same time suits against a number of individuals, who may be only remotely and indirectly concerned in the infringement of some one of its many provisions. The power lodged in the hands of the Superintendent to levy blackmail, under the threat of six months' imprisonment, is thought to be too great a temptation to be given to any man, however honest. Special objection is made to section 35, which reads:

"Any and all persons who, after having been personally served with a notice of violation, as hereinbefore prescribed, shall fail to comply therewith, and shall continue to violate any of the several provisions of this act, or who shall be accessory thereto, shall, in addition to the other penalty or penalties in this act provided, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon a complaint being made by the Superintendent of Buildings, before any Police Justice, or any Court of criminal jurisdiction, within the City of New-York, shall be arrested and held to bail by said Justice of said Court, and, upon conviction of such offense, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding $250, or may be imprisoned for a term not to exceed six months; said fine or imprisonment to be imposed in the discretion of the Judge, Justice or Court by whom said person so arrested and held to bail shall be tried, and said criminal Courts and the Judges thereof respectively are hereby authorized to act and do as aforesaid."

Under this section, it is complained, a mere non-compliance with the notice to correct an infringement of a provision of the act, to which the attention of any person connected with the building wherein it exists has been called by the Superintendent, subjects each and every person so connected to the penalty of imprisonment. This, too, may occur, for the one offense, to each and every person connected with the building, and after a fine has been paid by each. The owner—whether his interest be contingent or otherwise—the lessee, the architect, the mason, carpenter or contractor, may all at one time be imprisoned or fined, because an infringement of the act has not been rectified. These are the chief grounds upon which the builders rest their objections to the law as it now stands.

Wishing to ascertain how the subject was received from a somewhat different stand-point, the writer called upon some of the leading architects of this City, who were supposed from their positions to be acquainted with the law and its practical workings.

Mr. LEOPOLD EIDLITZ, the well-known architect, was of the opinion that a Building law is of the highest importance in a large city, and that its provisions could not well be too stringent. He had, several years ago, urged the passage of a law by which the responsibility of defective building would be absolutely fixed upon a single person. It should be required by law, either that an architect be employed in every case, who should certify to the manner in which the work had been done, or that the builder himself should assume the duties and responsibilities of the architect and furnish such certificate. In the absence of such a provision the present law is well enough. It is certainly not too comprehensive, and bears severely only on those who willfully violate the requirements of the act. The great difficulty has always heretofore been in fixing the responsibility. It is frequently almost impossible to prove ownership, and many actions had fallen through for this reason. By holding all persons, even remotely connected with the offense, responsible for it, the actually responsible party would be brought to light; and he had never heard of an instance in which a fine had been levied against more than one person for one infringement. Indeed, there was the most ample safeguard, since no punishment, pecuniary or otherwise, could be inflicted except by decree of the Court, before whom the defendant has abundant opportunity to present his case. It frequently occurs that action may justly be brought against a number of persons. For example: A person digging the foundations of a proposed building lower than those of an adjoining building is required to underpin the latter. To do this it is necessary that he should have access to it, which in the case of tenement-houses is sometimes refused and repelled with violence by the united force of the inmates. The contest is, in the opinion of Mr. EIDLITZ, between the people of the City who have its interests at heart, and the speculative builders whose only care is to erect their buildings as rapidly and cheaply as possible and get them off their hands before they tumble down.

Mr. RICHARD UPJOHN held the same views as to the practical effect of the law, though he was not lawyer enough to say what might be its abuses if the Superintendent of Buildings, the Committee on Examinations, and the Judges should combine for the oppression of the builders. This, he thought, was not to be feared, and there was no undue power in the hands of the Superintendent which he alone could arbitrarily exercise. Mr. UPJOHN related some instances of the frauds which were knowingly practiced upon the people by dishonest builders: mortar composed almost entirely of loam, with a covering of sand and lime to deceive the Inspector; the interior of brick walls filled with pieces of timber loosely thrown in, joists projecting into the wall from either side until they met or overlapped, so that in case of fire the wall would necessarily tumble down. For such violations of the law the owner might be responsible, or they might be frauds practiced upon him by the contractor or mason. The section complained of fixes the responsibility. There would hardly be a possibility of any but the true offender being punished; and under a less sweeping clause it would be impossible to find who the real offender is. There can be no heavy fine or imprisonment, except in case of refusal to comply with the requirements of the act; for such cases the penalty is certainly not too heavy. The law is designed for the protection of human life, which is knowingly jeopardized by its willful violation.

Mr. HENRY DUDLEY, Chairman of the "Committee on Examinations of the American Institute of Architects," described the method of administering the law. When an infringement of the Building law in a building in process of erection, or already completed, is discovered by an inspector, report is made to the Superintendent of Buildings, who, if the charge is, in his opinion, well founded, serves a notice upon the parties thought by him to be responsible, ordering the proper changes to be made. If the owner or builder object, the builder is examined by the Superintendent, a member of the Committee on Examinations, and a person selected by the said owner or builder, who is required to be guided by the decision of the majority. In case of his refusal, the required alterations are made, under the direction of the Superintendent, at the expense of the owner, who in any case pays the expenses of the examination. The owner may appeal to the Court against the decision of the Committee, and on obtaining judgment in his favor, may safely refuse to make the required changes. In the absence of such judicial order any interference with the action of the Superintendent renders the owner liable to be brought into Court under section 35, and to suffer one of the penalties therein prescribed. Mr. DUDLEY had, however, not known of an instance of the kind, and saw no hardship to the builder in the law as it stands. It was aimed not at innocent errors, but persistent fraud. The Superintendent and the Committee represent the people, and only strive to protect the people's interests. There were, however, in his opinion, defects in the law to which public attention should be called. Its requirements are too general and do not provide for specific and exceptional cases. For example, a thickness of wall which would be sufficient for houses standing in a block would not insure safety where the building stands alone. The right of the builder to obtain, by application to a Court, permission to go on with his work in a defective manner, or the owner to allow a dangerous building to stand, is all wrong. Under former Building laws Inspectors of Buildings were required to pass an examination before the Committee of Architects, and not more than two or three in forty who were sent before them were found qualified. In the act of 1871 this provision has been stricken out, for political purposes, doubtless, and now any person urged upon the Superintendent by Ward politicians may be appointed to this really important position, for if the Inspector be false to his duty many violations of the law will pass unnoticed.

The writer conversed with other architects, but nothing additional to the above was elicited. These men agreed on the one point: that if there are defects in the Building law of 1871, they are defects which favor speculative builders, rather than others. On the whole, however, it seemed to be working well, and the large diminution in the number of destructive fires in this City was due to it quite as much as to improvements in the Fire Department.

OBITUARY.

Gen. William D. Lewis, Jr.

The death of Gen. WILLIAM D. LEWIS, JR., a prominent Pennsylvania officer during the war, is announced. The event occurred in Philadelphia, on Friday, at the residence of his father, WILLIAM D. LEWIS, Esq. Gen. LEWIS was for many years identified with the militia of Philadelphia. In 1861, when the attack on the Massachusetts troops was made in Baltimore, he and the First Regiment, First Brigade, tendered their services to the Governor, and they were accepted. The regiment, then called the Eighteenth, for the three months' service, was recruited, with Col. LEWIS in command, and it served for three months in Baltimore and elsewhere in Maryland, where Gen. BANKS was in command. It was mustered out of service in the following August.

Soon afterward Col. LEWIS was appointed to the command of a three years' regiment, the One Hundred and Tenth Pennsylvania. It left Camp Curtin in January, 1862, and rendered good services in Maryland and the Valley of Virginia, being engaged in the various conflicts at Winchester, Cedar Mountain, &c. On the 20th of December, 1862, Col. LEWIS resigned the command on account of physical disability, and he has since then led a civilian life in Philadelphia, his health having been seriously impaired.

Pigeon-Shooting Match.

Partly for their own amusement and partly as a defiance to Mr. BERGH, Messrs. BENNETT and DE FORREST one side and JAFFRAY and DOUGLAS on the other, arranged a pigeon-match to take place yesterday at Jerome Park, each to shoot at twenty-five birds, twenty-one yards rise and eighty boundary. Mr. BERGH, it seems, has determined to interfere with no more matches at present, but to rest his case upon the indictments pending against PAINE and BOGARDUS; nevertheless, yesterday the usual unnecessary precautions were resorted to to keep out the humanitarian. While waiting for the arrival of Mr. DOUGLAS a match was got up between Messrs. BENNETT and JAFFRAY on one side and DE FORREST and BANKS on the other, 10 birds each. The former won, scoring 16 to their opponents' 14. The original match then took place, the result being as follows: BENNETT killed 20, DE FORREST 15; total, 35. JAFFRAY killed 21, DOUGLAS 21; total, 42—the shooting of the latter pair being much above the amateur average.

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Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never-failing safety and success.

Scalp Diseases, Falling, Loss and Untimely Grayness are positively cured with HARMLESS SPECIAL PRESCRIPTIONS, by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Send for circular.

Relative to the ability with which Perry prevents the Loss of Hair and cures Skin Diseases, we refer our readers to these excellent letters of Rev. D. C. Van Norman and Thos. W. Mather, Esq., gentlemen of known reliability and intelligence:

In 1865, Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, of this City, saved me from baldness. Since that time, by the occasional use of his prescriptions, my hair has been kept in perfect condition.

Eight years' experience has established my conviction that Dr. Perry thoroughly understands his profession. D. C. VAN NORMAN,
Dec. 26, 1871. No. 26 West 51st-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1872.
Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-st.:
DEAR SIR: About three years ago I was the victim of a loathsome disease of the scalp, which entirely destroyed my hair, and baffled the skill of my medical advisers, who finally recommended you to me. In justice to yourself and for the benefit of those who are so afflicted, I will say that your remedies eradicated the disease and restored my hair completely.
Yours, gratefully,
THOS. W. MATHER,
No. 119 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $45, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Wood Carpeting, Parquet Floors.—No. 480 Broadway.
A NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

Dr. Johnson's Tooth Powder is the most delicious mouth-cleanser and teeth-preserver in existence. Druggists sell it.

MARRIED.

SMITH—REANEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Thursday, Jan. 18, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, T. EUGENE SMITH, Jr., to ELLA J., daughter of E. T. Reaney, all of this City.

DIED.

CLEVELAND.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 19, FANNIE GORDON CLEVELAND, wife of Wm. H. Cleveland.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 33 Lombardy-st., without further invitation.

GENIN.—On Friday evening, at Yonkers, NANCY GENIN, widow of John N., in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her son, John N., No. 115 East 60th-st., near 4th-av., New-York City, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

HAWKS.—At the residence of her son-in-law, James Pott, No. 30 East 13th-st., on Saturday, Jan. 20, OLIVIA, widow of the late Rev. Francis L. Hawks.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNT.—On Friday, Jan. 19, WILSON J. HUNT, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and friends, and those of his son, Nathaniel W. Hunt, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 126 West 21st-st., on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

KISSAM.—Saturday, Jan. 20, WILLIAM A. KISSAM, son of the late Rev. Samuel Kissam.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Middle Reformed Church, (Rev. Mr. Ingersoll,) Harrison-st., near Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M.

MURRAY.—On Friday, Jan. 19, Rev. JAMES MURRAY, late Rector of All Saints Memorial Church, Highlands, N. J.

Funeral services will be held in Zion Church, Madison-av. and 38th-st., on Monday, Jan. 22, at 10 A. M.

TRIPP.—At North Castle, on Friday, Jan. 19, LEMON B. TRIPP, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, which will take place at his late residence, North Castle, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 11 A. M.

Dearest father, thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

MORIER.—In Chicago, Ill., on 3d inst. MARY JANE MCKENZIE, wife of Edmond Morier.

Her remains will be brought on for interment, and funeral will take place on Monday morning, 22d inst., starting from railroad depot, Jersey City, at 8½ A. M.

JACKSON.—On Saturday, Jan. 20, DAVID S. JACKSON, in the 59th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Michael's Church, 99th-st. and Broadway, Tuesday, 23d, at 10 A. M.

WILDER.—On Thursday, at 12 o'clock, LYDIA L., wife of M. W. Wilder, and daughter of A. L. and Imogene Batterson.

A dutiful daughter and devoted wife.

Funeral will take place from Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, (Rev. Thomas Armitage,) 46th-st., near 5th-av., Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR FEBRUARY contains illustrated articles on James D. Reymert, the eminent Norwego-American; How the Faculties Combine; Protoplasm, or the Mystery of Physical Life; Expression, its Anatomy and Philosophy; Conjugal Psychology; Joshua Watson, the Philanthropic Churchman; "Follow Your Nose," or, How the Nose Indicates Character; Rheumatism, Its Cause and Cure; GREAT CRIMINALS, Who and What They Are; Plain Penmanship; Pre-Adamites, A New Reading of Genesis; Gov. Washburn, of Massachusetts, A Marvellous Conjurer, &c. Price 30 cents; $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Newsmen have it.

GOV. WASHBURN, OF MASSACHUSETTS. His Portrait, Character and Biography; J. D. Reymert, the Scandinavian Lawyer; Joshua Watson, the Zealous Churchman; Cathedral Music; Harvey Prindle Peet, LL.D., his Recent Birthday Party; To the Front, a Poem. In February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

HOW WILL IT END?
A romance. By J. C. HEYWOOD, author of "Herodias," "Antonius," &c.
"EVERY WAY ADMIRABLE."
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers.
Sold by book-sellers generally.

GREAT CRIMINALS, WHO AND WHAT They Are; Money, How to Pay the National Debt; A Marvellous Conjurer; with much other useful and entertaining matter, in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents. Newsmen have it.

RHEUMATISM, ACUTE, CHRONIC, INFLAMMATORY.—What is its cause? Can it be cured without medicine? For the best brief statement of its causes and cure, on hygienic principles, see February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 30 cents, $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, New-York.

THE PRE-ADAMITE MAN.—Who was the First Man, or Men? Who and what they were? A Review of this whole question in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT CITY PROBLEM.
THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY
OF
NEW-YORK CITY GOVERNMENT.
BY
NON-PARTISAN.

DEDICATION:
"To the Committee of Seventy who lead the movement of reform, and to the large body of honest and intelligent men and women of the City and of the country who are its strength, I inscribe these pages as a contribution to the work, not of investigation and of justice, which is important, but to the question of principle and method which is yet more important. It seems to me, when a reform calls upon the people to sustain measures of relief somewhat novel, that whatever is necessary to their forming a correct judgment demands early and serious attention."
NON PARTISAN.

FOR SALE BY NEWS-DEALERS.
PRICE 50 CENTS.

PROTOPLASM, OR THE MYSTERY OF PHYSICAL LIFE. All about it in February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD,
A MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
FEBRUARY NUMBER NOW READY.
I. THE DUTIES OF THE RICH IN CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.
II. THE HOUSE OF YORKE. Chaps. XXI. and XXII.
III. THE NEW "OUTSPOKEN STYLE."
IV. POPULAR OBJECTIONS TO PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.
V. THE FOXVILLIES OF FOXVILLE.
VI. THE MARTYRS OF ARCUEIL.
VII. VEILED.
VIII. A VISIT TO MAMMOTH CAVE.
IX. OUR EPIPHANY.
X. THE COSMIC PHILOSOPHY.
XI. ST. CECILIA'S DAY IN ROME.
XII. FLEURANGE.
XIII. SEVERAL CALUMNIES REFUTED, OR EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT No. 37.
XIV. AFFIRMATIONS.
XV. AN AFTERNOON AT ST. LAZARE.
XVI. THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION.
XVII. ON CATHOLIC LIBRARIES.
XVIII. NEW PUBLICATIONS, &c.
SINGLE COPIES, 50 cts.; $5 PER YEAR. FOR SALE BY THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY.
THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
(LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent,)
NO. 9 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

EXPRESSION, ITS ANATOMY AND Philosophy; Form of the Head and Face; Grades of Intelligence; illustrated with ten engravings. Conjugal Psychology; Follow Your Nose; The Poor Children of New-York. How to Help Them. In February number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CLOTHING.
At B. MINTZ'S, No. 432 4th-av., above 29th-st., ladies and gents will be astonished at the prices B. MINTZ pays for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry; $10 to $50 for silk dresses; for gents' clothing 50 per cent. more paid than by any other dealers. Please call or address as above. Ladies attended by Mrs. MINTZ.

OPEN THIS MORNING FOR GENtlemen only, from 7 to 12 o'clock, the most Extensive, Healthful, Luxurious and Popular Baths in the United States—the Russian Vapor (Marble) Baths—Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., (near the Grand Central Hotel.) For Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c. &c., they are not equaled.

OFFICE FOR BANK AND INSURANCE company, and a suite of rooms for lawyers, in new building No. 31 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; improvements and location not excelled in New-York. Landlord on premises.

$100.000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Jan. 28; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, REASONABLE prices. Ladies' gold watches, $40, $50 and $60 each. Diamond Rings, $25, $45, $60 to $500 each. Jewelry and watches repaired. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 841 Broadway, near 14th-st.

THERE WILL BE AN EXHIBITION of the Babcock Fire Extinguisher on MONDAY, the 22d inst., at 3½ P. M., at the foot of Wall-st.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 41st-st., will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All invited. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—ROBERT S. MACARTHUR, Pastor.—Preaching every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE—EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Regular services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. Dr. PAXTON, of the First Presbyterian Church, will deliver a sermon to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. MIKELS, Pastor, will preach in the morning.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, PROTestant Episcopal, corner Henry and Scammel sts. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. Children's church at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. All are welcome.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st., Mrs. EMMA HARDINGE BRITTEN speaks, SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: MORNING—*The New Bible*; EVENING—*The New Social Order*. Conference at 2½ P. M.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—REV. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., will preach (D. V.) in this church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene-st., Rev. DAVID MITCHELL will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, fully furnished, 52d-st. and Broadway, all day SUNDAY.
JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 732 6th-av.

BABYLON IS FALLEN.—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Character and Approaching Doom of Romanism in the Light of Prophecy.*

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Jan. 21.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Downing and Bedford sts., Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY, 21st. All are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av.—Rev. J. P. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, Assistant.—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Children's service at 3 P. M., on the first and third Sundays of the month. A course of Sunday evening lectures on *The Patriarchal Age.*

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 35th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. At the MORNING service, Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., will be instituted Rector of Christ Church by Right Rev. Bishop POTTER, of New-York. At the EVENING service, the newly-installed Rector will preside.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 3½ P. M., except on the second Sunday in each month, when the afternoon service will be omitted and the church will be open in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway.—SUNDAY, Jan. 21, Rev. W. C. DAWSON, of Louisville, Ky., will preach MORNING and EVENING. Subject, 10½ A. M.—*Co-operation with God.* At 7½ P. M., subject—*Three Men's Opportunities to be Saved.*

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE, of Boston, will preach in this Church, SUNDAY, Jan. 21, MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

DISCOVERIES OF THINGS PERTAINING TO THIS LIFE.—The second sermon of this series will be given by Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, at the Church of Our Saviour, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING. Subject—*Self-Consciousness.* Evening service as usual.

EVANGELIST PREACHING ON SUNDAY at 7½ P. M. at the Catholic Apostolic Church, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Subject—*The Calling of the Church.*
To be continued on the following subjects:
Jan. 28—*The Gifts of the Spirit.*
Feb. 4—*The Church as She is and as She Should be.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 6th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FREE RELIGIOUS CONFERENCE and Prayer-meeting at Mohawk Hall, 5th-av. and 16th-st., SUNDAY MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Opening address by J. K. INGALLS, on *Equitable Division of the Profits of Labor the True Solution of the Social and Civil Problems.*

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Service at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FREE CHORAL SCHOOL
OF
CHRIST'S CHURCH.

The class for boys meets every SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., and for adults every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the church, 5th-av., (35th-st. entrance.) Special attention paid to reading music at sight. Dr. CUTLER is at his office, in the basement of the church, entrance on 35th-st., daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock, and persons who desire to join either of the classes are invited to confer with him personally.

The rehearsals of the chancel and gallery choirs combined every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Members of the parish and others interested in congregational singing, and in a higher standard of church music, are invited to attend.
Dr. STEPHEN H. CUTLER, Organist.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY services: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 10, Morning Prayer; 10½, Litany; 11, Holy Eucharist; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; 7½, Compline. Week-day services: 7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 4½ P. M., Evening Prayer.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. Mr. PENDLETON will preach in the Fifty-third-street Baptist Church on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, third in the series, on the *Annals of Redeeming Love.* EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Prof. O. M. NEWELL, musical director and organist.

GENESIS AND GEOLOGY.—REV. CHAUNCEY GILES is delivering a course of lectures upon *Revelation and Creation*, in the New Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Subject for SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 21—*The Beginning of Creation.* Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching Dec. 21 by Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT, (Englewood, N. J.,) MORNING and EVENING, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. The public cordially invited.

LECTURE.
Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS on *New-York City and City Life*, in the West Twenty-fifth-street Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, Rev. A. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Evening subject—*The Ninth Commandment.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M.; Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free.

MIRACLES.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach upon the above subject THIS (Sunday) MORNING in the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner Downing-st., at 10½ o'clock. Evening service at 7½, as usual.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Communion after sermon. Services in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL PREACH in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Religion of Humanity—Its God.*

"PYGMALION STATUE, OR THE Christian Ideal."—Seventh of a series of lectures by Rev. CHAS. F. LEE, in Fifth Universalist Church, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Morning subject—*Religious Needs of the City*, at 11 A. M.

POSTPONED UNTIL FURTHER notice, in consequence of the severe indisposition of Mrs. CORA L. V. TAPPAN, the SUNDAY EVENING meetings at Trenor's Lyric Hall.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, STEINWAY HALL.—Religious services will be held in Steinway Hall SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*Prayer.* In the evening Mr. HEPWORTH will deliver the second sermon in his course to young men. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. BEACH, OF ST. PETER'S Church, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 21. Service at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. Morning service at 10½. Rev. T. R. DAVENPORT will preach.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 10½ A. M. Text—*I have Compared thee to Horses in Pharaoh's Chariots.* Rev. REUBEN WESCOTT will preach at 7½ P. M. on *Paul's Address to the Athenians.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR of St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, will deliver the fifth of a series of discourses on *The Last Things.* Subject—*The Resurrection.*

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The anniversary of the Sunday-school connected with the church will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. FRED. EVANS, PASTOR, WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at Central Baptist Church, south side of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Subjects: Morning—*Be Careful How You Build.* Evening—*Jericho Well Built.* Strangers provided with comfortable seats.

REV. MR. GLOVER WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ A. M. The Pastor, L. S. WEED, at 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Martyr Death.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. DR. G. W. SAMSON, PRESIDENT of the Rutgers Female College, will preach at the Antioch Baptist Church, Bleecker-st., corner Morton-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours. All are cordially invited to attend; seats free.

REV. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D., RECtor of Calvary Church, will lecture at the Historical Society, 2d-av. and 11th-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock, on the *Ober Ammergau Passion Play.* Tickets, 50 cents.

REV. MORGAN DIX, RECTOR OF Trinity Church, will preach at Trinity Chapel SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 7½ P. M. Lecture No. 3 of the course. Subject—*Home, Holy Matrimony, Divorce.*

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL preach the annual sermon before the Young Men's Association of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH will lecture on *Luck and Pluck*, to young men, at the Jane-street M. E. Church, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1872, at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, in West 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D. WILL PREACH in the hall, corner of 18th-st. and 3d-av., in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. T. A. HOYT WILL PREACH on SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock, in small chapel of New-York University, on Washington-square. Seats free.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH—7TH-AV., BEtween 33d and 34th sts. Rev. F. C. EWER, Rector. Sunday services as follows: Holy Eucharist, 7½ A. M.; Morning Prayer, 9 A. M.; Litany, Second Celebration and Sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer, 7½ P. M. In the evening the Rector will deliver the second of the series of familiar discourses, on *Anglican worship in its visible aspect.*

"SERVICE OF SONG" IN ASSOCIAtion Hall, 23d-st. and 4th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, from 7½ to 9 o'clock. After this service a short address will be delivered by Rev. Mr. LANSON. This is intended especially for young people.

ST. ANNE'S FREE CHURCH—18TH-ST., near 5th-av. SUNDAY MORNING, prayer at 7½ and holy communion at 8. Rev. RICHARD F. SWEET will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. JOHN CHAMBERLIN at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, EAST 72D-ST.—Right Rev. WILLIAM W. NILES, Bishop of New Hampshire, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING. Services in this Church every SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor. Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-av. and 10th-st.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector of the Anthon Memorial Church, will preach SUNDAY EVENING, 21st, at 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Service on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. The Rector, Rev. Dr. PRICE, will preach. Seats free.

SPIRITUALISM, ITS PHENOMENA AND Philosophy, at the hall No. 220 East 34th-st.—Lecture TODAY at 10½ A. M., by WALTER HYDE. Conference at 2½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—J. H. COCHRAN, General Undertaker, residence No. 331 West 15th-st. Attendance day or night.

THE SIXTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Sunday-school Missionary Association of the West Presbyterian Church will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the church, West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Addresses by Rev. WM. P. PAXSON, Sunday-school Missionary; Mr. GEO. W. STUART, of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. HASTINGS, Pastor of the church.

"THE BIBLE IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS," will be the sixth of a series of discourses, SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK, at the Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th. At 10½ in the MORNING, subject—*Prayer.* Seats free. Juvenile monthly temperance concert at 2 P. M.

THE QUESTIONS THAT JESUS ANSWERED.—The seventh lecture in this course will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

THE CONVERSION OF CHILDREN, with brief review of Rev. Edward Payson Hammond's Meetings, by Rev. ANDREW A. BONAR, of Glasgow. Paper covers, 25 pages, price 5 cents; 50 per dozen, $1 50 per 100, $12 per 1,000. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ by Rev. SAMUEL CARLILE. Young people's meeting in lecture-room at 7½. EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services on SUNDAY at the usual hours. Praise meeting in the evening. Monthly meeting of the Mission School, corner 10th-st. and 6th-av., at 3½ P. M., to be addressed by Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH and others.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Yesterday's Proceedings Before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

Testimony of Mr. Watson, Government Storekeeper—A Complaint from a Boston Gentleman—Evidence of John Carroll, Foreman Weigher—Senator Casserly's Opinion of the Custom-House Officials.

The first witness yesterday was Mr. WILLIAMS, of the Williams & Guion line, who testified as to payments to inspectors. He was followed by Mr. WATSON, the Government storekeeper at one of LEET & STOCKING's stores. He detailed the course of proceeding at the warehouse, and produced all of his books. His cross-examination disclosed the position taken by the Democratic Senators that the Government records of the number of goods sent to the General Order warehouse are erroneous.

Mr. CASSERLY and Mr. BAYARD were so anxious to justify the criticism made by the TIMES yesterday that they apparently undertook to prevent Mr. STEWART from asking any questions, for fear the witness testimony would thus be made to express what he intended instead of what they wished. By doing this and making speeches and arguments in the form of questions, they managed to consume several hours over a very simple matter.

Mr. BAYARD then introduced a letter from Boston, complaining of some irregularity, though it appeared the duties were properly collected. Mr. BAYARD and Mr. CASSERLY got quite excited over the matter, though it was difficult to see what it was they complained of, for the Government had obviously got all it was entitled to. The matter was referred to the Collector for a report. It was then proved by Secretary of the Rate Committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters that the rate of insurance upon the General Order stores is the same as upon the warehouses at Jersey City and Hoboken. After him came JOHN CARROLL, foreman to JAMES M. THOMPSON, the Weigher. He contradicted the statements made against THOMPSON by three or four discharged laborers. He stated that they struck work and prevented others from working, because the Weigher would not employ as many men as they desired, and that as a consequence he was obliged on one occasion to average the weights of a considerable number of packages.

MORNING SESSION.

When the Committee assembled yesterday morning, a letter was read from Mr. NORMAN STRATTON, Civil Engineer at the Navy-yard, in explanation of testimony given by Mr. VAN CLEEF, who said that Mr. STRATTON was a lawyer. To correct any misapprehension which may exist as to his qualifications for the office which he now fills, Mr. STRATTON states in his communication that he is a duly qualified engineer.

TESTIMONY OF MR. WILLIAMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of the firm of WILLIAMS & GUION, was again examined. He testified that he had been in this business for forty years, and the system of giving gratuities was always in vogue. I spoke to several Collectors on the subject, but it did not avail much. I spoke to Collector GRINNELL in regard to the matter, and he issued an order for its prevention.

Q.—What are the legal hours for the inspector to operate? A.—Sunrise to sunset. In the case of the *Colorado*, which arrived this week, the goods were not entirely discharged until 12 o'clock at night. She was delayed at Quarantine with a case of small-pox, and did not arrive at the dock in her usual time. The amount of the gratuities given to the inspectors is regulated by the amount of work they are called upon to perform.

Q.—I understand you to say, in your line, after the officer has discharged the ship, if he has been useful, he gets a gratuity of from $10 to $20? A.—Yes. When he gives us an hour or two over he is entitled to this gratuity. He copies the permits and renders his services valuable. This, of course, could be done by a clerk as well, though it might not be so satisfactory to the inspector.

Q.—Do you understand this system to prevail in other lines? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the Inman and other large lines, for instance? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The practice was not stopped in consequence of the order of Collector GRINNELL? A.—I should judge not, as I have reason to believe it is still the custom.

TESTIMONY OF JUDSON C. WATSON.

JUDSON C. WATSON, a store-keeper in the employ of the Government at the warehouse corner of Leroy and West streets, testified: I make an inspection of all the goods that come into the store. A memorandum is made of the condition of the goods on coming to the store.

Q.—Have you heard complaints of the abstraction of goods from the store? A.—I have never known of an instance since I have been there.

Q.—Did you know of any arrangement between LEET & Co. and the Inspectors of Customs to hurry goods to that store? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you know of any gratuities being given to inspectors for extra services? A.—No, Sir. I have an assistant in this department. I was appointed in October, 1870, and had previously been engaged in the manufacturing business. My experience in the business commenced then. Our hours are from 7 in the morning until sundown from April to October, and the remainder of the year from 8 to sundown. Some one of us is invariably on duty at the store. We are both generally on duty, and when one is off the other is attending to office work. While in the office I have no means of seeing the goods that enter the store, except the inspector's return, which describes everything that is received. I have never known goods to be discharged without a permit. About half of our time is consumed in office work and the remainder we are employed in the warehouse. The Company furnishes an expert at the receiving door to examine goods as they are being checked by the clerk and discharged. If a case is in bad order it is so marked, checked off on the tickets, which are brought to us in the office, and from which we make our record and compile our daily reports. This expert is so called from the fact that he has been in the business of warehousing goods for a number of years. Myself and colleague keep each separate books because we equalize the work, one taking a steamer on alternate days. The work is very hard and extensive. I could give an approximate amount of the goods received daily by myself since I came into office by referring to my books.

To Mr. PRATT—I do substantially know what comes into the store, though I am a good deal of my time in the office. I am supposed to know everything that comes there.

Q.—Could not goods come in apparently in bad order, and after getting dry they are apparently in good condition? A.—That frequently occurs.

Q.—When goods appear to be wet with salt water they are marked in bad order, but they subsequently appear all right? A.—Yes, Sir; I have never known an instance where goods were marked in bad order unless there was something in their appearance to indicate they were in bad condition.

Q.—Can you give us the number of packages received in those two stores in 1870? A.—I could not; I have nothing to do with the lower store; I am engaged only in the Leroy-street store; I heard the evidence of Mr. STOCKING last evening.

Q.—I understood him to say that the charges were regulated according to the size and value of the goods? A.—I so understand it.

Q.—You have books detailing the amounts received and the expenditures? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What degree of personal attention do Messrs. LEET and STOCKING bestow on these stores? A.—Some one of them is generally around there. They pick out the best men they can find, who have been accustomed to such work, and the rough and intemperate are always sent away.

Q.—What depredations, if any, have been committed upon the unclaimed goods store? A.—I don't know of any. There were some on the docks, and an entry is made of them.

Q.—What precautions are taken to prevent robbery by employes? A.—No one is allowed to pass out with any bundle in his possession without its being examined. He has to pass before our office, and it is our duty to see after this. This is the best store that could possibly be provided for the purpose, and I have frequently heard merchants say so. When goods are brought into the store they are ticketed and placed so that there is no difficulty in discovering them when required. There is always more room in the store than is required to meet all emergencies.

Q.—Are these two stores sufficient to receive all the General Order business since you have been connected with it? A.—I never saw a [illegible] away, and I have frequently said I would like to know their capacity, as I never saw it taxed. The stores are the best that could possibly be selected from their location, being within a few minutes' walk of the principal steamship lines.

To Mr. BAYARD—I had some experience in this business before I went to this store, but I was never in a General Order business.

To Mr. PRATT—It does not take a very long time to obtain a knowledge of this City. My pay is $4 a day and I have no additional compensation for keeping the books.

COMPLAINT OF EDWARD KEMBLE.

Senator BAYARD read a letter from EDWARD KEMBLE, of No. 27 Commercial-street, Boston, stating that on arriving in New-York in August last by the *Parthia* he was taxed $80 65 for some silk dresses, and that on demanding a receipt for the duty which he paid it was refused, and on bringing the case before the Secretary of the Treasury the action of the Custom-house officials was sustained, and the Secretary stated that the amount of duty was duly credited to the Department.

Senator Pratt—Is it your understanding that the Secretary of the Treasury received this money into the Treasury?

Senator Bayard—I don't believe he knew anything about it. It seems to me a most outrageous act of plunder.

Senator Pratt—Do you think this man intended to smuggle these goods?

Senator Bayard—I don't know the man, but I don't believe he did. He pointed out the goods to the inspector.

Senator Casserly—It seems to me we can obtain nothing from the Custom-house officials in relation to these charges. They are all Republicans, and friends of the Administration, and not one of them has stepped forward to assist in the discovery of alleged frauds.

Senator Bayard—On the contrary, they were called to defend themselves.

Senator Stewart said this discussion was irrelevant to the issue, and would be more appropriate on another occasion.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN CARROLL.

John Carroll, acting foreman for JAMES M. THOMPSON, City Weigher said that he never knew the City Weigher to do any work properly within the province of the United States Weigher. He never knew any arrangement between the Weigher and his subordinates by which moneys that should go to the Treasury were divided among themselves.

Senator Casserly—There were four men under you who testified that they subscribed $1 a week for the purpose of bringing ships to the district? A.—I know of one instance in which they paid a Mr. RAYMOND $10, and in another $20, but I never knew the manner in which it was raised. I had a conversation with Mr. THOMPSON, in which he stated that I would be subpœnaed here to testify that there was no fraud in the weighing. That was all the conversation I had with him on the subject. We had no conversation in relation to the evidence I would give here. If we did I stated exactly what I now testify to. My salary, I should say, is about $1,100, but I cannot estimate what I received from the merchants.

NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary of the Board of Underwriters, testified that the rates of storage and cartage in Jersey City, Hoboken and New-York were the same.

LETTER FROM NAYLOR & CO.

The following letter from NAYLOR & Co. was read:

Jan. 20, 1872.

Hon. W. A. Buckingham, Chairman Senate Retrenchment Committee, Present:

SIR: We have read in this morning's newspapers the testimony of Col. F. E. HOWE before your Committee, relating to the late seizure of our books and papers. Though very much tempted to do so, we do not wish to trouble you with any extended refutation and criticism of his assertions, but desire to give you proof of the incorrectness of the most important parts of them, and herewith inclose the affidavits of our partners, Mr. THEO. DEHIEN, Jr., and Mr. G. NATORP. They corroborate the whole testimony of our M. T. J. HOYT, and particularly point out that as early as the 12th of October it must have been known to Mr. HOWE that we had presented a petition to the Court, making precisely the same charges as to his offer of compromise as were made in our statement read before your Committee.

He has consequently rested more than three months without in any degree attempting to deny the statement until he came before your Committee.

With reference to a charge reported in the papers to have been made by Col. HOWE of our having imported steel-bars under the name of scrap-iron, we presume he alludes to an importation by the ship *Egeria*, stored Nov. 2, 1870. A question arose at the Custom-house as to this classification and the goods were passed as scrap-iron after a complete examination.

We are, Sir, yours respectfully,

NAYLOR & CO.

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. G. NATORP.

GUSTAVUS NATORP being duly sworn deposes and says: That he is a member of the firm of NAYLOR & Co.; that he was present on the 6th day of October last, when Mr. T. J. HOYT returned from the interview with Col. HOWE, and well recollects that Mr. HOYT related the occurrence in the same manner as stated in his testimony before the Committee; that Mr. HOYT called deponent's attention particularly to the fact that he had been careful not to make any proposition for a compromise, nor to solicit one, but that when he protested against the threat, made the examiners of searching the safes, and demanded that they should indicate what documents they expected to find there, in order that we might furnish them ourselves, that then Col. HOWE said the whole thing could be amicably arranged; that there was $84,000 due to the Government by NAYLOR & Co., but that he would settle it for $50,000, to be paid either to himself or to the District-Attorney, and that he would write such a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury as would protect us from all prosecutions on the part of the Government.

Sworn to this 20th day of January, 1872, before me, MICHAEL PHILLIPS, Notary Public.

The Committee then adjourned to Monday morning.

THE UTICA CAR MURDER.

Coroner's Inquest on the Body of Henry H. Hall—Circumstances of the Killing.

The Utica *Herald* of yesterday morning publishes the evidence in full taken before the Coroner's jury summoned to investigate the killing of Mr. HENRY H. HALL in a street-car in that city, on Wednesday, by a woman known as JOSEPHINE MCCARTY. We make the following extracts:

JOHN F. REED, conductor of the car, testified: Was conductor of the car when the affray happened; at Mr. THOMSON's house Mr. THOMSON and the man killed got on the car together, no one else; the woman got on above there, near the lower crossing of Oneida-square; the car passed her; she did not hail the car until she saw THOMSON coming from his house; when the car stopped for her THOMSON stood on the crosswalk in front of his house; she got on, and then we stopped a few feet further for THOMSON and his friend, and they got on; the lady sat in the rear western corner, and Mr. THOMSON in the corner directly opposite; the man who was killed sat next THOMSON; I collected the fare and stood on the rear platform; saw the lady indistinctly get up and move across the car toward THOMSON, or the gentleman with him; was not observing closely; heard no conversation; heard the report of a pistol within a moment of the time she got up; I opened the door; the woman was moving toward the front end of the car; she had a pistol in her hand; do not remember whether she brought on a muff or not; Mr. THOMSON sat on the seat, bleeding from the cheek; the man with him was kneeling, with his head on the floor of the car; I saw her going down the street; I followed her with the muff, and asked her if it was her muff; she said it was; she got off from the front end of the car; I told her we must detain her; ISAAC TAPPING came along, and I asked him to escort her down street; he was on the car when the affair occurred; I returned to the car, and came down with it to the Butterfield House; when I returned, the man who was killed still knelt on the floor; I picked him up and put him on the seat; he died on the car in front of the Butterfield House; he did not speak or show signs of consciousness; there were in the car at the time Mrs. CHAPMAN, of New-Hartford, two ladies whom I do not know, EDMUND LOUGHLIN, STEPHEN SHERWOOD, LYNOT ROOT, ISAAC TAPPING, and perhaps some others.

CHARLES LUCE, Chief of the Police, testified to the surrender of the woman at the station, and said that she appeared to be much excited. During the afternoon one of the windows was open, and a boy cried out that "the body of the man who was shot was at the Butterfield House," whereupon she sprang up and exclaimed: "My God, have I killed an innocent man? Take me and hang me at once!"

MILTON H. THOMSON was sworn at his residence, and said: I reside in Utica; I got on the street-car at 10 A. M. yesterday; JOHN REED was conductor; HENRY HALL accompanied me; we took seats, side by side, on the east side of the car; know the woman JOSEPHINE V. MCCARTY; did not notice her until I got on the car and sat down; looked across and saw a woman looking at me as though she knew me; she did not bow, neither did I; I could not make out who she was; she rose and said something, I could not tell what; I then knew who she was; I told her she had better see Mr. SPRIGGS about the matter; I did not know what she really said on account of noise in the car; all at once she raised her right hand; I could scarcely say what it was, but I involuntarily raised my hand as the report of a pistol followed, and at once found myself wounded; but one shot was fired; Mr. HALL dropped forward; I thought him only alarmed; did not notice that she dropped the pistol by my side; I saw something in her hand as she raised it; think I struck her hand when I raised my arm; am not sure about it; it was all done in an instant.

The jury, after thirty minutes' deliberation, brought in the following verdict:

"The jury do say, upon their oaths, that at Utica, N. Y., on the morning of Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1872, the said HENRY H. HALL, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., while passing down Genesee-street, on a street-car, in company with MILTON H. THOMSON, of Utica, came to his death by a ball, fired from a pistol in the hand of one JOSEPHINE MCCARTY, said ball being fired by said JOSEPHINE MCCARTY not with the design to inflict any injury upon said HALL; but in a felonious assault then and there made upon the person of said MILTON H. THOMSON by said JOSEPHINE MCCARTY, in which assault the ball fired from said pistol first passed through the face of said THOMSON and then entered the body of said Hall, causing his death as aforesaid."

After the verdict had been signed, the jury proceeded in a body to see the prisoner. When the verdict was read to her by her attorney, Mrs. MCCARTY expressed herself rather puzzled by it, and said she did not fully understand its import.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 20.

FIRST BOARD.

$4,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.110½	200	Pac. M. S. S. Co... 58¾
2,500	U.S.5-20 C., '65,n.110⅞	600	do..........s3. 58½
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112	800	do...bet. call. 58¾
500	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.111	200	do............ 58⅝
2,500	U. S.5s,10-40 C.d.110¼	300	W. U. Tel.......b.c. 73⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s,old. 66½	600	do............ 73¼
20,000	Tenn.St.6s,new. 66¼	200	do............ 73⅜
30,000	Va. 6s, Con...s3. 51	200	do............ 73½
3000	Va. 6s, deferred. 13⅛	100	U. S. Ex.......... 63
5,000	N. C. 6s,Sp.Tax. 13½	100	N.Y.C.& H.R...b3. 98
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 30	100	do...........s3. 97⅞
500	do............ 30	700	do............ 98
12,000	do............ 28⅜	150	do............ 98¼
7,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, April & Oct... 28	200	do..b. c....b3. 98⅜
		200	do...........c. 98
1,000	Conn. 6s.......... 99	20000	N.Y.C.&H.Ctfs. bet. call...... 98⅜
1,000	Texas 10s, '76... 92½	300	Erie R.......... 33⅝
1,500	B'klyn 6s, W. L. 94¼	25	do............ 33
2,000	Erie 1st.........102	400	do...bet. call. 33⅜
3,000	Erie 2d.......... 96½	47	N. J. Cen..........112
3,000	Erie 5th......... 91½	300	Harlem...........118
10,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d. 97½	100	do.............117¾
4,000	C.Pac.R.G. bds.102½	20	L. S. & M. So..... 92
21,000	Un. Pac. 1st.... 93¼	300	do..bet. c....c. 91½
17,000	do............ 93⅛	100	do............ 91¾
13,000	do............ 93¼	400	Un. Pacific........ 36¼
2,000	do............ 93⅜	200	do...bet. call. 36⅜
5,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.. 87¾	1800	do............ 36
1,000	do............ 88	800	do............ 36⅛
3,000	Long Dock bds. 92½	600	do............ 35⅞
3,000	Chi.& N. W.1st.101	200	Clev. & P. Guar.. 92½
5,000	H.&St.J.8s,c.bs. 90¼	400	do............ 92⅜
10,000	Tol. & W.1st, St. Louis Div..... 94	600	do...........b3. 92⅝
		100	Chi. & N. W...b3. 74½
2,000	Tol. & W. 2d.... 94	100	do............ 74⅜
2,000	Gal. & Chi. 1st..107	25	do............ 74
6,000	N. J. Cen. 1st, n.108½	200	do...bet. call. 74⅝
10,000	do............108	200	do............ 74⅜
1,000	C.& R.I.& P. 7s.103	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.. 93⅛
5,000	Mil.& St. P. 1st. 94¼	20	N. J. Cen. Scrip...103½
4,000	T., P. & W. Burlington Div..... 88½	30	Chi. & R. I.........111
		200	do...bet. call.111⅜
10,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa Div...... 89	115	P., Ft.W.& C. Gtd. 96½
		55	do............ 96⅝
6,000	C., C.& I. C. 1st. 93¼	100	Del., L. & W.......104
1,000	Ohio & M. 2d... 85½	800	do...bet. call.104
10,000	Clev. & P. 4th.. 85½	10	Tol., W. & W. Pf. 88
2,000	W. U. T. 7s bds. 97	100	Chi. & Alt.........121½
1,000	Clev. & T. 2d... 96¼	10	do.............122
25	Bk. of Com'rce....115	200	Ohio & Miss..... 48½
10	Continental Bk.... 95	8	do............ 48¼
10	do............ 95½	300	do...bet. call. 48¾
10	Bank of Am.......163	400	do............ 48⅜
5	Fourth Nat. Bk....110	100	H. & St. Jo....... 56¼
120	Ninth Nat. Bk....107½	500	do............ 57
100	Con. Coal of Md... 41½	50	N. Y. & N. H......143⅛
100	do...bet. call. 41	25	Morris & Essex.... 92
300	Quick. Min. Co.... 27⅜	210	Mil. & St. P...b. c. 57⅛
200	Quick. Pf......... 31⅜	500	M. & St.P.Pf..b. c. 78⅜
100	do.......b30. 32⅛	100	Tol., W. & W.b. c. 74¼
100	Adams Ex......... 91⅜	200	C., C. & I. C..b. c. 33⅛
10	do............ 93		

Long Dock bds.......... 92½	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d...102
H. R. 8s,2d M.&S.F.'85.102	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d.... 99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, '75......101	P., F. W.&C.8 ₩ c.R.bs.101
Harlem 1st 7s..........103	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 94
Har. Con. M.&S.F.6s. 93½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.......100
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds...101	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....... 93½
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.. 97½	Chi. & Alt. S. F....... 93½
M. C. 1st 8s, '82........110	Chi. & Alt. 1st........103½
C., B. & Q. 8 ₩ ct. 1st.113½	Chi. & Alt. Inc....... 94
M. So. 7 ₩ ct. 2d...... 93½	Ohio & Miss. 1st...... 99
M.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ₩ ct.103	Ohio & Miss. Con...... 92½
Cen. Pac. Gold bds...102½	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con... 85
Un. Pac. 1st bds...... 93¼	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st... 96
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s..... 83½	Peninsula bds......... 92½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s..... 87	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st.... 96
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ ct. '75...104½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s.110½
Bell. & So. Ill. 1st 8s.. 98	M. & St. P. 1st,7 3-10.. 96
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 89½	M. & St. P. 1st........ 94
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc... 78	M. & St. P., I. & M. D. 93¼
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 95¼	M. & St. P. 2d......... 86
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds. 94½	Marietta & Cin. 1st... 96
Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds. 90½	Cin. & Mil. 1st........ 94½
Chi. & N. W. 1st......101	Joliet & Chi. 1st......105½
Han. & St. Jo. L. G...103	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.... 98
Han. & St. Jo. Con... 90½	Col., C. & Ind. 2d..... 78
Del., L. & W. 1st......102	Tol., P. & W., W. D... 92
Del., L. & W. 2d...... 98	Tol., P. & W. 2d....... 82½
Tol. & W. 1st Ext.....100½	Tol., P. & W., Bur. D. 86½
Tol. & W. 1st S. L. Div. 94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s....... 96
Tol. & W. 2d.......... 96	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84½

SECOND BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C., small.........115	100	Quicksilver Pref.. 32
5,000	do...........115¼	400	Pacific Mail....... 58¾
18,200	U. S. 5-20 R., '62.110½	200	do.........b30. 59
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62, Called bs., 2d s.110¼	200	do...bet. call. 58⅝
		10	A. M. U. Ex..b. c. 61
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........110½	300	N. Y. C. & H. R. R. bet. call........ 98⅜
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112⅛	10	Erie............. 34
45,500	do...........112⅛	200	do...bet. call. 33⅝
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68.112⅛	200	Reading.........b3.114¼
5,000	do...........112⅛	100	Union Pacific...b3. 36⅜
1,700	U. S. 5-20 R., '67.111⅛	1100	do...bet. call. 36⅜
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R., c...........109¼	20	do............ 36
		300	Ill. Central.......130
6,000	U. S. 6s, Cur......113⅝	100	N. J. Central.......112¼
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, C...110	100	Chi. & R. I........111⅛
200	West. Un. Tel..... 73⅜	200	do...bet. call.111⅜
500	do...bet. call. 73⅜	200	Del., L. & W...b. c.104⅞
100	Quick. Mining..... 27⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pref. 82¾
600	do............ 27⅜	300	P., F. W. & C. gtd. 96½
200	do.........b30. 27½	13	Chi. & Alton Pref.123
400	do..bet. call. 27⅜	100	H. & St. Joseph... 56
400	do............ 27⅜	100	Con. Coal of Md... 40⅝

SATURDAY, Jan. 20—P. M.

The Bank return shows an addition to the general line of Deposits of $5,537,500, of which $3,779,700 grows out of the increase of Loans and Discounts, and $1,728,500 from the gain in Greenbacks. The Gold average is down $289,600 from the previous weekly report.

The Money market, at the close of the week, is 7 ₩ cent. on Call Loan to the Brokers, 7 ₩ cent. on Discounts at Bank, and 7@9 ₩ cent. on prime Merchant paper not accommodated at Bank.

The Stock market, after some hesitation of demand and irregularity in prices early in the day, showed renewed firmness on Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and a few other Stocks, and a fair measure of steadiness on the general New-York and Western list of Roads. The Quicksilver shares made a further advance on both Common and Preferred.

In the Gold Room and in the Public Funds there was also more firmness than on the opening of the market. Sales of Gold at 109⅛@109⅝ ₩ cent., and of 5-20s of 1867 at 112⅛ ₩ cent. The New 5 ₩ cents. sold up to 110⅝ ₩ cent. for the Coupons, and the quotation for Registered Ex-February Quarterly Interest was 109@109½ ₩ cent.

Another Savings Bank failure today adds force to the argument which we have repeatedly advanced against the abuse of the system by loose and weak investments, so prevalent in this City and Brooklyn for several years past. The Market Bank, on its official report of last year, owed $1,014,000 to Depositors, and held only $100,000 in the Public Funds. In State Bonds, *other than New-York*, $225,000 was reported, and loans on Stocks, $335,000, and of one or the other of these items it turns out that $125,000 has been unavailable in Broad-street for a year or two. No New-York State Stocks were held by the Bank.

The Treasury Office in New-York received in Gold for Customs during the week $3,818,683, and paid out Gold Interest to the amount of $1,870,242.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—JAN. 20.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	110	110⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	111⅛	111⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July	112⅛	112⅛
American Gold	109⅛	109⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	98
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	98⅜	98⅜
Reading	113⅞	114
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅛
North-west Preferred	93⅛	93⅛
Pacific Mail	58⅛	58⅝
St. Paul Preferred	82⅝	82⅝
St. Paul Common	57⅛	57⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	48⅛	48⅜
Toledo and Wabash	74⅛	74⅛
Western Telegraph	73⅛	74
Erie	33½	33
Union Pacific	36	36⅜
Lake Shore	91⅛	91⅛
Lake Shore Scrip	88⅛	88⅜

The general market at the very close on Broad-street was dull and strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 20.

Gold receipts	$1,492,607 33
Gold payments	1,091,201 84
Gold balance	66,425,205 89
Currency receipts	489,656 60
Currency payments	745,040 73
Currency balance	6,897,191 06
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	778,000 00
Customs	573,000 00

The Public Funds of the United States closed as follows at the Boards:

6 ₩ ct., reg., '81	114⅜	5-20 reg., '67	111⅛
6 ₩ ct., coup., '81	115⅛	5-20 coup., '67	112⅛
5-20 reg., '62	110⅛	5-20 reg., '68	111⅛
5-20 coup., '62	110½	5-20 coup., '68	112⅛
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅜	10-40 coup.	110⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	5s reg., '81	*109
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	5s coup., '81	110⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	110⅛	6s currency	115⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	111		

*Ex-Dividend.

The last prices for the Miscellaneous Shares dealt in at the Exchange Board are as follows:

Del. & Hud. Canal	x119½	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	32
American Coal	43½	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	1⅛
Spring M. Coal	65	Mariposa Trust. Ctfs.	10
Canton Co., Baltimore	80½	Adams Express	91⅛
Con. Coal of Md	40⅛	Wells-Fargo Express	58
Cumb. Coal and Iron	45	Am. M. Un. Express	61
Western Union Tel	74	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	58⅝
Quick. Min. Co.	27⅛		

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	91⅛	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv.	90½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Han. & Naples 1st	86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n.	90	Gt. West. 1st, '88	90½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103½	Gt. West. 2d, '93	86½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Con., '76	100	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Gal. & Chi. Ext.	107
Erie 1st Ext.	103	Gal. & Chi. 2d	100
Erie 1st End.	97	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	103½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97	Morris & Essex 1st	105½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	94½	Morris & Essex 2d	101
Erie 4th 7s, '80	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Erie 5th 7s, '88	91½	N. J. C. 1st, New	108
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	96	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st	104½

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99	99½
City 6s, new	100½	100¾
Camden and Amboy	127	127½
Pennsylvania Central	60⅝	60¾
Reading	114⅛	114¼
Lehigh Valley	60½	60¾
Catawissa Preferred	46¾	47
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅝	27
Northern Central	40	40¼
Lehigh Navigation	39⅞	40
Lehigh Gold Loan	94⅞	94½

The St. Paul Company have declared a Yearly Dividend of *Seven ₩ cent.*, payable Feb. 15, less Government tax.

The week's imports of General Merchandise have been to the specie value of $3,878,016.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST,

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company, through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which, in many cases, draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,800,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable in February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent. (8s.) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ WEST WISCONSIN LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS for sale at 90 and interest in currency. Investors who wish a perfectly safe bond on a finished road can obtain full particulars by applying to WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-street, and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-street.

☞ FOREIGN BANKING.

An American banking-house would be glad to make arrangements with an individual or firm engaged in the foreign banking business, with a view of facilitating their mutual interests. Address Box No. 179 Post-office, New-York.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

CHAS. SMITH, of No. 208 Elm-street, was committed at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of burglary.

PATRICK FLANAGAN was committed by Justice HOGAN, yesterday, on a charge made by MICHAEL GILLESPIE, of throwing his wife MARY from the window of the room they occupied on the fourth floor of No. 200 Hester-street, inflicting a severe scalp wound, from which she is now suffering at Bellevue Hospital.

FREDERICK HENRY was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, on a charge of forgery, made by CHARLES THEODORE SEIDEL, No. 31 Cedar-street. It was stated in the complaint that the prisoner presented to the complainant a check for $35, dated Jan. 17, and purporting to be drawn on the St. Nicholas Bank by G. F. DUERHOLZ & Co., on which he obtained $10 as a loan.

JAMES WREN and JOHN RILEY were captured in Broadway, on Friday night, by Patrolman HUGHES, Sixth Precinct, in a carriage in which were thirty pairs of boots and shoes supposed to have been stolen. Later in the day it was discovered that the property had been stolen from the store of MICHAEL SYDEN, in the basement of No. 1,249 Broadway, which had been entered by burglars during the night and property worth $200 taken away. The two men were therefore committed by Justice HOGAN to answer a charge of burglary at the General Sessions.

RACHEL JOSEPHSON, of No. [illegible] Eighth-avenue, made a complaint yesterday before Justice HOGAN, upon which CATHARINE KILLEN, a nurse in her employ, was committed for trial on a charge of grand larceny.

Patrolman FITZMAURICE, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday morning found WILLIAM THOMPSON and JOHN CUNNINGHAM in possession of two new and valuable fur robes, and suspecting them to be stolen, arrested the men. The prisoners were committed for examination by Justice HOGAN, and the robes are held at the Franklin-street Station-house to await an owner.

CARL KERKEWERKEL, forty-four years of age, was found dead in bed yesterday, at No. 124 Cedar-street. Deceased had been out of work for some time, had occasionally drank to excess, and had sometimes hinted that he intended to commit suicide.

GEORGE F. PERKINS, of No. 34 Duane-street, yesterday made a complaint before Justice HOGAN charging ALFRED NIMS with stealing twenty reams of paper, worth $81. The accused declined to make any answer to the charge, and was committed for trial.

Mr. WILSON J. HUNT, an aged and much-respected citizen, died on Friday, at his residence, No. 138 West Twenty-first-street, from injuries accidentally received on the 11th inst., by falling down a flight of stairs. Deceased was ninety-one years of age, and formerly a prominent produce dealer.

Statistics of the Week.

Twelve hundred and seventy-six persons were arrested by the Police last week.

During the past week there were 43 still-births, 428 births, 183 marriages and 577 deaths. Small-pox caused 25 of these deaths, which was a large increase over the mortality from that cause in the previous week.

There were thirty-seven fires during the week ending at noon yesterday, with an estimated loss of $243,700, and an insurance of $488,900. Of these fires nine were caused by carelessness, four by kerosene, two by malicious mischief, two by spontaneous combustion, one was incendiary and the others accidents.

JUDGE INGRAHAM'S DEFENSE.

He Discharges the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, and Delivers an Address—An Explanation by the Court.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, after presenting a large number of indictments yesterday, were discharged for the term. In discharging the Grand Jurors Judge INGRAHAM addressed them as follows:

In discharging you, gentlemen, from any further attendance on the Court, I think it is due to you to state that I do so with the thanks of the Court for your attention to the public business. You have attended to that business under very peculiar circumstances. You have been abused and vilified by some portion of the Press. You have been called an inferior Grand Jury, a bogus Grand Jury, a Ring Grand Jury; you have been charged with continuing to act in an unprecedented manner, and for wrong purposes; and these charges have been accompanied with threats by some portion of the Press if you were not discharged. All such charges, I am happy to say, with regard to you, are untrue. You are the Grand Jury, selected to attend upon the duties of the highest criminal Court in the State. There is no criminal Court in the State higher than the Court of Oyer and Terminer. During the time of your employment you have been called to pass upon a large number of cases. You have found a large number of indictments, some of them of importance and difficulty, and of those indictments a large number have been disposed of by the Court. This is not the first time that a Grand Jury of this Court have remained in session more than a month, although it has been said to be an unprecedented thing. During the last year the same thing occurred, during the year previous it occurred, and I think for several years, as I am informed by the Clerk, it has been usual to continue the Grand Jury for the purpose of disposing of business for a longer period than a month. You have been continued for two or three weeks longer than a month, and the reason of it was a pressure of business upon us. It seems to be forgotten that it is the duty of the Court of Oyer and Terminer to see that the prison is emptied before its discharge, as far as can be, with the means it has in its power. I have been endeavoring to do that as far as I could, and I think I may say you have been endeavoring to do that as far as you could. We have not been able to succeed. In addition to all this, your duties have been increased by the election cases which have called for your examination, not, as has been said, it was necessary you should do it, but because it was necessary they should be tried in this Court and they could not be tried elsewhere. I should not have referred to this subject at this time, except for the purpose of making an explicit denial of these charges which have been made both in regard to yourselves and to me. It is not true that this Court has been continued for any purpose other than the overcharge of public business; and it is not true that there ever has been any disposition on the part of this Court to interfere with any other Grand Jury whatever. It has always been my intention to give any other Grand Jury that was in session an opportunity before they adjourned of acting without any interference on your part. I should have discharged you on Thursday last had it not been for the request of the District-Attorney, and you were continued to enable you to sign some indictments which had not been drawn, and in consequence of that it became necessary to continue you until today. Not only this, gentlemen, but further than this. Since you made your application to be discharged, a portion of the Press have charged upon me a deliberate statement of a deliberate falsehood in Court in regard to the condition of the prisons. If I mistake not I made no such statement. That statement came from the foreman of the Grand Jury in a communication made by the Grand Jury to the Court. But whether made by you or by me, I deem it my duty to show that that statement was not untrue. I have in my hands a statement of the number of prisoners, from the 1st of January to the 19th, that were contained in the City Prison. The smallest number during that time was 262, running up at times to 334, and on the day when your communication was made there were 306 prisoners in the prison. That number still remains, and, even on yesterday, the number was 274. The statement of these numbers is sufficient to show there was no falsehood in what was stated in regard to the condition of the prison, whether by you or by me. This, gentlemen, so far as my recollection can aid me, is, I think, the first attempt of any portion of the Press to interfere with the Court in the administration of justice or to intimidate a Grand Jury. I hope it may be the last. It can do no good. It has done no good in the administration of justice now; I think it never can do any good, and it may do much harm. I return you again, gentlemen, the thanks of the Court on behalf of the public for your attention to public business, and I discharge you from any further attendance on the Court.

A Bank Messenger Robbed of $23,000 in Gold Certificates and Other Securities.

A bold robbery in broad daylight was effected on Broadway yesterday, at an hour when the thoroughfare was thronged with people. The Metropolitan Bank, corner of Pine-street and Broadway, has in its employ a bank messenger, who has served it faithfully for many years. This man, whose name is JOHN ROSSELL, was yesterday morning on his way to the bank, having been to the Central, Shoe and Leather, Chemical, and Merchants' Exchange National Banks. He had just left the latter institution, a little before noon, and was on his way down Broadway with a wallet in the side pocket of his coat, containing $23,000 in gold certificates, besides a large amount in checks and drafts, payable to the order of the bank. At No. 254 Broadway, opposite the City Hall Park, a workman was employed digging an excavation. The bank messenger, with many others, were compelled to pause here for a moment, as the earth was shoveled into the street. Jostled by the crowd, he suddenly felt that something had been thrown into his eyes, and immediately after discovered that his wallet was gone. By whom or how it was taken he says he does not know. He at once returned to his bank and made his loss known. The facts were communicated to the Police authorities, but as there is no clue to the robber, there is of course no chance of his being caught. The bank officers give the messenger, who is nearly sixty years of age, a high character, and acquit him of all blame in the matter. The gold certificates were of course as good as gold; the other documents in the wallet are valueless to the thief. The loss to the bank, which is a thriving institution, is comparatively a trifling one.

The following is a list of the notes and acceptances stolen:

Sabine & Mason, due Jan. 20	$4,606 51
Peake, Opdyke & Co., due Jan. 20	2,517 32
James Bonnell, due Jan. 20	5,674 46
Payable at the Central National Bank.	
H. O. Bernard & Co., due Jan. 20	1,825 00
Payable at the Shoe and Leather National Bank.	
T. H. Phillipson & Co., due Jan. 20	$929 00
Payable at the Merchant's Exchange National Bank.	
Tobias & Windmuller, due Jan. 20	$3,187 87
Hobbs & Hebberd, due Jan. 20	879 65
Doty, Hammond & Co., due Jan. 20	450 00
J. Nearo & Co., due Jan. 20	1,305 06
Payable at the National Park Bank.	
Maple Grove Coal Company Coupons	24 50
Payable at the National Park Bank.	
Check Thomas Clarendon & Co. on National Park Bank, payable in gold	20,839 63
United States Gold Certificates and small amount in coin	23,109 53

A suitable reward will be paid for the recovery of the foregoing, and negotiations in relation thereto may be made with Messrs. PEABODY & BAKER, No. 167 Broadway. The public is cautioned against exchanging with strangers gold certificates.

The Corp Bond Case.

The examination into the case of HORACE CORP, who was arrested in Washington several weeks ago for having attempted to dispose of five $1,000 five-twenty stolen bonds, was concluded before Justice HOGAN yesterday.

BERNARD H. SMITH, of No. 444 West Fourteenth-street, testified that he was present at the St. Julien Hotel when a number of bonds were transferred to CORP by some unknown men, as already sworn to by E. P. COOLEY, but he could not tell what bonds they were, or what money CORP paid for them.

CHAS. E. STETSON, of No. 218 West Twenty-eighth-street, was examined and testified that he knew CORP in Boston in 1865. The defence offered to prove by this witness that at that time the accused had plenty of money, but this was ruled out by the Magistrate.

The accused was then examined in his own behalf, and stated that he was twenty-five years of age and a native of Saratoga, N. Y. On being questioned as to his residence and occupation he declined to answer, by advice of counsel. In regard to the charge preferred against him, CORP said: "Those bonds I bought and paid for and knew nothing of their being stolen."

The Magistrate took the papers, and reserved his decision.

Another Collapsed Bank—The Market Savings Bank in the Hands of a Receiver.

The little run on the Market Savings Bank, No. 82 Nassau-street, which commenced Friday, as mentioned in the TIMES yesterday, was too much for that institution. Yesterday morning a number of depositors presented themselves at the hour for opening the bank and found the doors closed against them. Our reporter was informed at the bank that the directors, finding that the cash on hand was exhausted when the bank closed on Friday, had resolved to suspend payment. A large crowd gradually assembled and the sudden crash was the occasion of much excitement. It was soon announced that Judge BARNARD had appointed JAMES DENNIS receiver, in a suit brought by JAMES S. CARPENTER, on filing a bond in $100,000. WM. VAN NAME and JOHN S. BEMUS are his sureties. The order was granted on the affidavit of WM. VAN NAME, setting forth that the bank's monthly statement at the beginning of this month gave its liabilities to depositors at $1,061,773 70; and that although in that statement it was represented that the assets exceed that sum, yet it appears from recent investigations made by him and other trustees that assets represented as good were entirely unsecured, and the parties owing the amount have declared they were entirely unable to pay or secure him. From these and other investigations, he fixes the deficit at at least $100,000. He asked the appointment of PETER VOORHEES as receiver, but Judge BARNARD appointed Mr. DENNIS, who is a real estate broker, doing business in the bank building, and is a trustee of the institution. Our reporter called to see Mr. VAN NAME at the bank yesterday afternoon, but was informed that he could not at present make any statement, but would have one prepared and sent to the newspapers today.

AN EMPIRE'S RELICS.

A Sovereign's Jewels—Sale of the Trinkets of the Empress of the French.

From the London Daily News, Dec. 26.

The jewels of the Empress EUGENIE are for sale. Mr. HARRY EMANUEL has many of them at his establishment in New Bond-street, and is now offering them to his customers. There is no concealment as to the late ownership. Mr. EMANUEL had the magnificent collection he showed on Saturday direct from the Empress, and many of the jewels in it have been familiar through portraiture for years. Few will read this announcement without regret. The early gifts from the Emperor, the gorgeous diadem worn on occasions of semi-state, the costly offerings from reigning potentates, the small ornaments in daily use, and those of luxury and display, have all come to be appraised as merchandise, and to be sold for what they will bring. A sale of personal effects and the distribution of household gods always suggest a mournful contrast between their owner's past and present; and to thousands the fact that the Ex-Empress of the French is selling her ornaments will speak with a homely significance which the more important circumstances attending fallen greatness lack. A lady parting with her jewels is a hard fact which is unmistakable, and it is possible that the popular sympathy will be more deeply roused than at any event in the Imperial history since the flight from Paris and the surrender at Sedan.

The collection is remarkable in many ways. That of the Prince ESTERHAZY was more valuable, but for taste and workmanship combined, with historical interest, it is not too much to say that nothing like it has been offered for sale in England within living memory, if at all. A mere catalogue of the articles shows this. After the war between France and Austria in 1859, and when peace was concluded, the Empress had a head ornament of diamonds worked into the form of an olive wreath, with black beads introduced in it at regular intervals. The olive-branch told its own story of peace, and the sombre beads with which the glittering brilliants were relieved were meant to express sorrow for the soldiers who had fallen. The workmanship is exquisite, and the stones are of the first water. This magnificent ornament is valued at several thousands of pounds. It would be superfluous to pass eulogium upon the beauty or quality of the jewels. It is sufficient to know that they were many of them designed and worn by the Empress EUGENIE in the days of her greatness, and that they nearly all speak of that personal taste for which she was famous. The famous cross, suspended from a pearl necklace, and represented in WINTERHALTER's portrait, is composed of emeralds of the finest color and purity, while the pearls all match each other in size, shape and tint. Another necklace of black pearls of large size took years to collect, for the pearls match each other perfectly, and those versed in the subject know how great is the difficulty of procuring a sufficient number of these for a large ornament to be composed of them exclusively. There are pendants of large diamonds and pearls in fringes of ten, which were worn by the Empress in combination with the crown jewels of France. Another splendid head ornament is composed of wheat ears in diamonds, with a centre of corn-flowers and grass also in diamonds, which were capable of being detached, and were oftener worn separately as dress ornaments than in their collected form. The watch with chatelaine carried by the Empress are also for sale, and form a remarkable piece of workmanship. The back of the watch, which is the size of a small or "godless" florin, is jeweled with diamonds and colored precious stones, which the chatelaine matches; and the setting is peculiarly delicate and tasteful. The ear tops composed of immense single brilliants were a present from the Emperor, as was a bracelet with a large sapphire in the centre and surrounded by diamonds. The last article is a really splendid bauble, and contrasts favorably with another bracelet composed of many colored stones, which is said to have been presented by the Viceroy of Egypt. The massive simplicity of the one, and the rather barbaric magnificence of the other, convey a valuable lesson in the art of selecting jewels, just as the aigrette of diamonds, emeralds and pearls presented by the Sultan makes the exquisite head ornament of English make bought at the Exhibition of 1862 seem the perfection of taste.

The wonderfully light brooch of brilliants made to represent an orchid with long pendant leaves and drops, is another ornament to which pure taste gives additional value. The same may be said of the necklace of large sapphires and diamonds with pearls attached to it, each pearl weighing some hundred grains; and of the large diamond anchors worn as shoulder ornaments by the Empress as Patroness of the French fleet, and procured specially for the Imperial visit to Cherbourg; and, indeed, nearly all the ornaments now offered for sale. There is not one which does not suggest State pageantry and Imperial profuseness. The mere money value of the collection is from £60,000 to £80,000; but it must not be supposed that this represents the whole of the Empress's stock of jewels. Many of these are too costly and imposing for any position in life but that which was recently occupied by their fair owner. The Empress of Russia is understood to have purchased the celebrated suit of rubies, and it is known that there are many articles of enormous value still at Chiselhurst, which will be disposed of when a purchaser can be found. Most of the jewels now at Mr. EMANUEL's might be worn with propriety by any lady whose purse is long enough for their purchase, while some, such as the watch and the emerald, ruby, and diamond hoop-rings, speak of daily use by the Empress. The triumphs and homage these glittering gems have seen, and the atmosphere of splendor in which they have been displayed, are known to all; and the news of their dispersion will turn thoughts to Chiselhurst, and quicken the lively sympathy felt for the graceful, warm-hearted lady who has fallen upon evil days.

The Outrage on the Fulton Ferry-Boat Columbia.

The Police Sergeant on duty at the Fulton Ferry gives the following version of the affair reported in yesterday's TIMES:

"All I know about the affair is this: At 1:40 o'clock I was in the vicinity of the Fulton Ferry, and saw what appeared to me to be a row near the ferry gate. I ran down and found Officer CLAPP, the officer on detail at the ferry, surrounded by a crowd of apparently half-drunken Dutchmen, who were shouting and hooting in the most violent manner at the officer. The officer said that as it was a case of simple assault, and he had not seen the assault committed, he had no authority to arrest without a warrant, and even if he had seen it, being a simple assault, he was not sure of his authority to take a pilot off a ferry-boat, and so inconvenience the public by shutting off communication with New-York, for an offense of this character, when the man could be found just as well in the morning. I supported the officer in the position which he had taken, and told the crowd that, on a simple charge which the officer had not witnessed, he had no authority to make an arrest, and, as soon as the aggrieved party made a charge before a Justice and got a warrant for the arrest of the pilot, he would be arrested. The party then left, and that is all I know about the matter."

The Execution of Botts.

The execution of GEORGE BOTTS, convicted of the murder of "Pet" HALSTEAD, will take place at Newark on Friday next. The condemned seems to have made but little use of the reprieve granted him by Gov. RANDOLPH, so far as preparing for the future is concerned. There is scarcely a possible chance for further delay beyond the time now fixed for executing the sentence of the law, and Sheriff PECKWELL is engaged in completing his arrangements for the performance of his unpleasant duty. By direction of Judge DEPUE, the execution will take place within the jail, and only the necessary jury and a few reporters allowed to be present. The efforts that have been made to secure BOTTS a new trial, and the affidavit of the woman WILSON denying his statement that they were privately married, have served to somewhat increase the excitement in Newark regarding the execution, the Sheriff having received numerous letters and personal requests for admission to the scene. In some instances as high as $100 have been offered for a ticket. The marriage story of BOTTS, and which the woman WILSON denies, failed to create any considerable sympathy in his favor, for, if true, it but added the crime of bigamy to the many others of which both parties were guilty.

Caution to the Public.

GENERAL AGENCY NEW-YORK ASSOCIATED PRESS, Jan. 20, 1872.

To the Public:

Understanding that a party by the name of LOVE represents himself as the agent of the Associated Press on Long Island, I desire to give notice that no one of that name is in our employ, or has any authority whatever to claim connection with us.

J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 20.

By Judge Barrett.

Atwood vs. Korn; motion denied with $10 costs. The case cannot be tried upon affidavits.

Schuyler vs. Stevens; motion to vacate attachment denied, with leave to renew upon further papers upon payment of $10.

Conkling vs. Lawrence et al.; report confirmed.

Michelbacher vs. Stabb; referee's fees allowed at $175.

Raymond vs. Williams; motion granted without prejudice to a motion to change place of trial for the non-residence of witnesses after issue joined.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Figele vs. Gladhill; Gude vs. Marx; motions denied.

Percy vs. Bowne; Clark vs. Baltzer; Groves vs. Wood; Horstman vs. Miller; orders granted.

Holt vs. Will; motion to open default granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 20.

By Judge Loew.

Schuyler vs. Stevens; motion to vacate attachment denied without costs.

Upton et al. vs. Bedlow; see memorandum.

Goerth vs. Ballmann; see memorandum.

By Judge Robinson.

In the matter of Richard H. Dowling vs. Buckling; motion that Hills & Wakeman, as assignors of claim, pay the costs; denied with $10 costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Steam-tug J. H. Gautier and Schooner Herbert Manton; James R. Bennet and James R. Bennet, Jr., vs. Same Parties.—The libelants in the first suit are owners of the canal-boat *Gettysburg*, the libelants in the second the owners of the cargo of coal with which she was loaded. They brought suit against the steam-tug *J. H. Gautier* and the schooner *Herbert Manton*, to recover damages for the total loss of boat and cargo by a collision with those vessels, which occurred in November, 1871, off Astoria, Long Island. Judge BLATCHFORD decided that the rule prescribed by article 15, of the act of 1864, in relation to sailing rules, was clearly applicable to this case; the rule prescribes that "if two ships, one of which is a sailing ship and the other a steam-ship, are proceeding in such directions as to involve risk of collision, the steam-ship shall keep out of the way of the sailing ship." It is manifest in this case that no fault attached to the canal-boat. The collision was caused by the fault of the tug in not stopping sooner. There must be a decree for the libelants in each case against the tug, and the libel must be dismissed in each suit against the schooner.

The Police Pay.

Police Commissioner BARR made an attempt yesterday to manufacture public opinion against Controller GREEN, by stating to a number of reporters that there are five millions of dollars City money in bank, from which Mr. GREEN could pay the salaries of the Police if he was so disposed. He said that it was a custom with former Controllers to transfer money from one fund to another as the needs of the service or the accommodation of the public employes demanded. Mr. BARR did not, however, state that the Police appropriation was exhausted, because his friends of the Ring had spirited away a large portion of it, as lately published in the TIMES, nor did he mention that the course he suggests for the Controller to take would be illegal under the acts passed through the Legislature by the same Ring for facilitating frauds. He did, however, suggest that the reporters should interview Controller GREEN on this subject, and he, perhaps, expected that the facts which he did not give would be furnished by that gentleman.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 MADISON-AV.

School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

$2 50.—WRITING, TWENTY-FOUR lessons; Book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, Latin, French, privately taught. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery. Ladies taught book-keeping and correspondence.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y. —For both sexes. S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, who speaks French, German, English, a position as lady's companion or governess. Address family with whom she is now living, Mr. LATHROP, No. 1,222 corner K and 13th sts., Washington, D. C.

A DIVINITY STUDENT, BEST REFERENCES, will instruct classes or private pupils in classics, mathematics, or English branches. Address PHILO, General Theological Seminary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE girl, a situation in City or vicinity as cook and laundress, upstairs work or general house-work in a small family. Apply for one week at No. 6 Bowling-green.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, gentlemen's or families' washing at her house; best City reference. Apply at No. 212 West 27th st., room No. 9.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS, families' washing at home; can furnish best of reference. Call at No. 440 West 42d-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

First-class cooks, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitresses, coachmen constantly on hand. West-side Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st. SYDNEY T. JOHNSON, Proprietor.

COLORED RELIEF, ROOM NO. 65 BIBLE HOUSE.—Colored servants furnished direct from Charleston and the South.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability, a position to take charge of a gentleman's house; unexceptionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. H., Box No. 103 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as cook in a private family or boarding-house; an excellent pastry cook; good City reference. Address M., Box No. 31, Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER IN a private family, by a single young man, a native of England; has experience as a butler; good City references. Can be seen at office No. 49 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN, well versed in English, German, French and Italian, and in bookkeeping and correspondence; best references given. Apply to T. O., Post-office Box No. 546.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO EXPERIENCED cloth jobbing salesmen, by a wholesale woolen house. Address Post-office Box No. 2,237, stating real name, with particulars.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

MEDICAL.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS! Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS," since an experience of more than forty-five years has PROVED them to be BY FAR THE BEST AND MOST EFFICACIOUS STOMACH BITTERS, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS, and buy ONLY of respectable houses.

L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 63 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

DR. JULIEN'S HYDRASTIN COMPOUND is a remedy of most wonderful curative power. It is purely a vegetable compound, and contains no obnoxious preparations of any kind. In disease of the kidneys it affords almost immediate relief. For urinary disorders and weaknesses it is a prompt and efficacious remedy. A fair trial will prove it effectual in eradicating chronic disease of years' duration.

Call for circulars at B. KEITH & CO.'S, No. 41 Liberty-st.

For sale by druggists generally.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, No. 1 Irving-place, Profs. MANN & COLVIN, Managers; City references furnished; no pay until cured; send for prospectus.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—ONE AND A QUARTER years' lease and fixtures of a dry-goods store doing a first-rate business; satisfactory reasons for selling. Apply on premises to GEORGE TURNBULL & CO., No. 446 6th-av.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

The Balance of Our Stock in

FINE FURS

Will be Offered at REDUCED PRICES to Close the Season.

LACE DEPARTMENT.

BLACK CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE TRIMMING LACES, (ALL WIDTHS.)
REAL POINT, APPLIQUE AND CHANTILLY FLOUNCINGS.
BLACK THREAD LACE JACKETS AND POINTES, NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS.
REAL POINT AND APPLIQUE POINT SHAWLS.
HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, COLLARS, BARBES, &C., &C.
ALSO, A FINE STOCK OF
PLAIN, HEMMED, TAPE-BORDERED AND INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS. EMBROIDERED BANDS AND TRIMMINGS.

AT REDUCED PRICES.

FAMILY LINENS.

We are now offering a large and attractive stock of
TABLE DAMASKS, TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS, 4-4 SHIRTING AND FRONTING LINENS.
IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETING LINENS. (ALL WIDTHS.)
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOILIES.
COLORED DAMASK LUNCHEON CLOTHS AND NAPKINS.
BUCKABACKS, BATH-TOWELS, CRASH.
FANCY STRIPED SHIRTING LINENS.

WHITE GOODS.
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES.
BLANKETS.
ALL GRADES AND SIZES.
Imported and Domestic Flannels.
Embroidered, Colored and White Skirting Flannels, &c.
WHITE PIQUES.
JUST RECEIVED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION
REAL POINT LACE SHAWLS, $750, TO $1,200; WORTH $900 TO $1,300.
POINT APPLIQUE SHAWLS, $65 TO $800; WORTH $90 TO $900.
POINT APPLIQUE FLOUNCES, $10 PER YARD TO $60; WORTH $15 TO $80.
REAL POINT FLOUNCES, $25 TO $125 PER YARD; WORTH $35 TO $150.
REAL CHANTILLY BACQUES, $60 TO $125; WORTH $75 TO $160.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
OFFER THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK OF SABLE, MINK, ALASKA SABLE, BLACK MARTEN, LYNX AND ERMINE MUFFS AND BOAS, AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES, TO CLOSE THE SEASON.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JAN. 22,
IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
LADIES' TUCKED YOKE NIGHT DRESSES, $1 50.
LADIES' TUCKED YOKE CHEMISES, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED DRAWERS TO MATCH, 75c.
LADIES' TUCKED SKIRTS, $1.
LADIES' TUCKED AND RUFFED BREAKFAST SACQUES, $1.
LADIES' CASHMERE MORNING ROBES, $6.
LADIES' FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, 75c. UPWARD.
LADIES' PANIERS IN ALL THE NEW STYLES.
LADIES' CLOTH SACQUES, REDUCED TO $20.
LADIES' WALKING SUITS IN SILKS, SATINE, ALPACA, &c.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
DINNER, RECEPTION AND BALL DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
OFFER GREAT BARGAINS IN
BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
IN ALL THE CELEBRATED AND MANY SPECIAL MAKES, GUARANTEED FOR DURABILITY, AND RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1 25 TO THE RICHEST MANUFACTURED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THEIR SELECT AND ELEGANT COLLECTION OF EVENING SILKS,
IN NEW AND DELICATE TINTS, IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR BALL AND PARTY DRESSES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL CONTINUE
ON MONDAY, JAN. 22,
THEIR CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
WINTER DRESS MATERIALS,
250 PIECES EMPRESS CLOTHS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES, REDUCED FROM 75c. TO 50c. PER YARD.
OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JAN. 22,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH PERCALES AND CHINTZES, ENGLISH CALICOES, REPS, GINGHAMS, &c. ALSO, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF AMERICAN PRINTS, IN ALL THE CELEBRATED MAKES FROM 4½c.

AT JACKSON'S
MOURNING-STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,

CLOSING OUT

THE ENTIRE WINTER STOCK AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

BLACK SILKS and ALPACAS,

MUCH BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

SOLINGER **SOLINGER BROS.** BROS.

SOLINGER Astonishing reduction BROS.
SOLINGER the coming week. BROS.
SOLINGER White French Flannels BROS.
SOLINGER at 12½c. per yard. BROS.
SOLINGER Large Linen Towels BROS.
SOLINGER at $1 50 per dozen. BROS.
SOLINGER 1-4 wide Paper Crape BROS.
SOLINGER cloth at 8c. per yard. BROS.
SOLINGER 4-4 heaviest Bleached BROS.
SOLINGER and Unbleached Sheeting BROS.
SOLINGER at 12½c. per yard. BROS.
SOLINGER Remnants of Dress Goods BROS.
SOLINGER reduced to 10c. per yard. BROS.
SOLINGER All goods in proportion. BROS.
SOLINGER One Price. BROS.
SOLINGER All goods freely shown. BROS.
SOLINGER P. S.—A discount to the trade. BROS.
SOLINGER SOLINGER BROS. BROS.
SOLINGER Cortlandt, corner Broadway. BROS.

LEASE AND FIXTURES OF OUR 7TH-AV. STORE ARE SOLD.
WE GIVE POSSESSION SOON—STOCK SACRIFICED—CROWDS OF CUSTOMERS
Turned away last week, as our stock was too small to accommodate all that came. The great success of selling by very dry goods at a sacrifice that has been offered in many years.
NEW FIXTURES FOR SALE AT RETAIL,
COMPRISING DRESS GOODS, ALPACAS, FLANNELS, TABLE LINENS, TOWELS, MUSLINS, SHEETINGS,
BLANKETS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, CASSIMERES, TICKING, &c. without any regard to cost.
We have only a little while in which to convert the entire stock into money, and we know the quickest way to do it is to do a big thing at a big price. Most of the goods have been sent to our Bleecker-st. store, and customers can trade at whichever store is most convenient.
ONLY ROOM FOR FEW QUOTATIONS.
All MERRIMAC and SPRAGUE prints, 6c. a yard. These prints are worth 11½c. at wholesale.
ALL BEST DELAINES, 12½c.
YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS, 12½c.
YARD-WIDE WAMSUTTA MUSLIN, 12c.
MUSLINS FOR 12½c. WORTH 18½c.
THOUSANDS OF OTHER BARGAINS.
SOLOMON BROTHERS,
No. 127 8TH-AV., near 16th-st., and FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 280 Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Jan. 22,
ON CASES OF

PERCALES,

36 INCHES WIDE,
at the extraordinary low price of
18 CENTS PER YARD.
Last year's price, 25 cents per yard.
Also,
2,500 pieces of
NEEDLE-EMBROIDERED
Victoria Lawns,
32 inches wide,
adapted for ROBES, SKIRTS, &c.,
AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.
Last year sold at 50 cents.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH-STS.

To Housekeepers.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

are offering
Extraordinary Bargains
In LINENS, SHEETINGS,
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS,
NAPKINS and
DOMESTIC COTTONS and SHEETINGS
of every description.

CARPETS.

Carpeting of the most reliable makes and qualities
AT LAST YEAR'S PRICES.
Offering unusual inducements to purchasers, as all Linen, Carpet and Woolen Goods have advanced in price in Europe fully 25 PER CENT.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Jan 22,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Black and Colored Velvets
At prices considerably reduced, viz.:
22-inch Black Velvets
At $4, $4 50, $5, $6 per yard.
All-Silk Velvets,
$9, $10, $11 per yard.
This opportunity will continue two weeks.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

DIVIDENDS.

Twenty-eighth Dividend

OFFICE
COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
NO. 261 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Nos. 122 BOWERY AND 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1872.
The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.,
payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.
GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1872.

GROSS ASSETS	$1,250,247 65
CASH CAPITAL	300,000 00
SURPLUS	902,247 65
UNSETTLED LOSSES	15,300 00

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. is now payable on demand, free of Government tax.
C. V. B. OSTRANDER, President.
J. L. BANKER, Vice-President.
J. L. DOUGLAS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE, No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1871.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 20th inst. and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1872. A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of January next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th inst. All payable at this office. All orders for dividends must be witnessed and guaranteed.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.
The Directors of this Company have declared from the earnings of 1871 a Dividend of 7 per Cent. on the preferred stock, (less internal revenue tax,) payable Feb. 15, 1872.
The transfer-books will be closed on Jan. 27, at 3½ P. M., and reopened on Feb. 16, at 10 A. M.
JAMES M. KIDDY, Treasurer Agent.

DIVIDEND.
Creditors of the Ocean National Bank of New-York are hereby notified that a Dividend of Thirty Per Cent. has been declared, which will be payable on all approved claims, at Ocean National Bank, No. 128 Broadway, on and after the 25th inst.
H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of Currency.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 112 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1872.
A dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government Tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHAS. BAMBURGH, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER 23D-ST. AND 2D-AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1871.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend from the earnings of the Road for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1871, of Three and One-half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock.
Payable (less the Government tax) on and after Jan. 31, 1872, at the Treasurer's Office, No. 229 Fifth-av., New-York, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.
The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed Saturday, Dec. 30, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on Jan. 31, 1872.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 5, 1872.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1872.
The dividend will be registered at New-York and will be paid at the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 40 Wall-st.
The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of Jan. 10, and reopened Feb. 2.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 21 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1872.
THE MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of February next at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
The transfer-book will be closed on the evening of Jan. 27, and will be reopened on the morning of the 2d day of February next.
CHARLES F. SMITH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 15, 1872.
THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPON of Issue Feb. 1, 1872, of the first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.
J. C. BAILEY, Treasurer.

COUPONS NO. 21 OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS due Jan. 15, 1872, will be paid, free of United States Government Tax, on and after that date, on presentation at the office of A. L. HATCH, No. 20 Pinest., N. Y.
C. C. GILMAN, President.
NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 10, 1872.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK
No. 12 Abingdon-square, under Ninth Ward Bank. Interest at the rate of six per cent. All deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from Jan. 1. All deposits, secured each on hand, safely invested in bonds and mortgages and Government securities only. Additional security to depositors by a fund of the trustees, created for that purpose. THOS. MORELAND, President; EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, Vice-Presidents; GEO. W. BROWN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, for account of whom it may concern, $20,000 New-York and Boston Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

1872.
WARD & OGDEN,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS, UNION-SQUARE, respectfully inform their friends and the public that their
SPRING LIST OF HOUSES
FOR SALE
AT REDUCED VALUATIONS
is now ready, embracing 400 houses in choice localities, ranging in price from $1,000 to $50,000, to which they invite your early attention.
N. B.—We give special attention to the choice of LEASING, RENTING and APPRAISING of City and country property, and to the MANAGEMENT OF ESTATES for parties resident or those contemplating leaving the City.
OFFICE, BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FRANCIS TOMES,

REAL ESTATE BROKER AND AGENT FOR ESTATES,
NO. 104 BROADWAY, ONE DOOR FROM PINE-ST.
Hotels, stores and lots taken in charge.
Rents collected and proceeds promptly made.
References of the highest character given when required.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison ave.—Four-story brown-stone, 25 feet wide; $26,000.
E. M. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FIVE BARGAINS.
4-story b. a. brick, 18 feet front, West 30th-st., $17,000
4-story b. a. brick, 16 feet front, West 36th-st., 16,000
4-story b. a. brick, 18 feet front, East 30th-st., 16,000
4-story b. a. brown-stone, 20 feet front, West 42d-st., 18,000
4-story b. a. brown-stone, 18 ft. f., East 40th-st., 16,000
BIKER, GREEN & CO.,
NO. 61 WEST 36D-ST., COR. OF BROADWAY.

A HOUSE, NO. 107 EAST 67TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington ave.; first-class, finished in hard wood; hall and family throughout; in master; size, 22x44x100; will be sold cheap and on reasonable terms. Apply to
GEORGE M. STRONSON,
No. 1,356 Broadway.

A FREE REGISTER, WITH PARTICULARS of 3,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing City map, &c., &c., given on application. Our new Catalogue of Country Property for sale will be found in the Sunday Post of Monday, Jan. 22.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HANDSOME RESIdence on 5th-av., near Washington-square, built on two lots 50x100 feet wide by 120 feet deep, with all modern improvements, suitable for a Club-house or Hotel, with considerable room for building additions, the rear being open to the square in the 1st-av. For particulars address Box 1,100 P. O., or call at Office, Box No. 165.

JOHN P. HAYDEN, NO. 22 4TH-AV., has a fine list of desirable houses and lots in the vicinity of his office and other fine up-town residences. Also, at Harlem, Melrose, Peekskill, Lake Mohegan, Passaic, Staten Island, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, Greenpoint, Westchester County farm, 115 acres, $14,000, cheap. Also, property to exchange.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, West 45th-st., 20x77x100; oval rosewood doors; built by days work; very cheap, $35,000.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

GREAT BARGAIN IN MADISON-AV.; four-story stone-front house, 20x62x100, in hard wood, at the low price of $60,000.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

$35,000.—HIGH-STOOP BROWN-STONE house, complete order, 50th-st., between 5th and Madison ave.; also Nos. 9 East 54th, and 11 and 25 West 56th-sts., delightful, superior houses.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, 22x36.100, near 5th-av. West 56th-st., to close estate; very superior house.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

A SUPERIOR NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, West 52d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; $40,000.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

$125,000.—A FIRST-CLASS EXTRA-WIDE corner house, perfect order, four-story, high stoop, brown stone, on 5th-av., above 60th-st.; others on the avenue, embracing several corners, 21st to 42d-st., $80,000 to $275,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PLAT OF 17 LOTS FRONTing on 8th-av., running through to McComb's Dam road, on the north side of 155d-st.; very cheap; also, 7 lots on 116th-st., 5th and 6th ave.
DYE & CURTISS, NO. 503 6TH-AV.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house; 18ft.x.t.a.; 42x100; 15x100 lots will be taken in part payment; three-story house, West 49th-st., $30,000; No. 117 West 32d-st., $25,000.
DYE & CURTISS, NO. 503 6TH-AV.

A FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, 22x55x100, elegant order, between 4th and Madison ave., on Murray Hill; new furniture if desired; $75,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

$30,000 FOR A HANDSOME FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on 47th-st., between 5th and 7th ave.; house tastefully frescoed, and in fine order throughout. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 76 Pine-st.

A FRESHMENT CORNER HOUSE 18x75 feet, Madison-ave., above 34th-st., 100 feet width, superior build and finish, and in perfect order. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and No. 35 East 17th-st.

EXCHANGE.—A FIRST-CLASS FULL-Lifted house on Murray Hill, with stable, for property down town; also, house on 38th-st., near 6th-av., for Brooklyn house. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NORTH-EAST CORNER of 7th-av. and 36th-st., 100x75, rapidly increasing in value, paying good interest on price asked.
DYE & CURTISS,
NO. 503 SIXTH-AV.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY, HIGH BASEment, sub-cellar, brick house 68 x 30-ft., 110 feet deep, on Flatbush-ave., near Atlantic-st. Inquire of Col. T. HART & SON, Real Estate Agents, Yorkville.

A SMALL FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, beautifully situated on 50th-st., between 6th and 6th ave., for sale before the capital stock are paid in. Apply at No. 98 Broadway, and will continue open until WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A PLOT OF FOUR FULL LOTS ON 47th-st., near 6th-av., very desirable; price low, terms easy. Also four lots on 49th-st., near 6th-av.; a bargain. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL-SIZED HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, with stable, near 6th-av., on Murray Hill. (Exchange in part.)
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

NINETEENTH-ST., NOT FAR FROM Broadway, a handsome full-sized brown-stone house for sale, in complete order and very desirable. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 40 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

LOTS, SINGLE AND IN PLOTS, FOR Sale on 6th and Madison ave., and intersecting cross streets above 59th-st. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 40 Broadway, corner Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A large, first-class three-story, corner house, on Willow-st., in complete order. Apply to TAYLOR & STEARNES, No. 14 Pine-st., New-York, or R. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CEASE PAYING RENT.—$1,000 DOWN and $160 monthly installments will buy a charming suburban cottage residence, combining best features of city and country life, comfortably accessible at all hours and seasons by unrivaled travel. Sixty trains daily. Forty minutes from Liberty-st. Trip tickets, 25 cents; commutation, $65. Pavements, gas, markets, schools, churches, Police, &c., convenient. House is modern fitted and commodious; twelve rooms; extra large lot with lawn, garden, fruit, vines, &c.; stable if preferred. Situated in most promising portion of Elizabeth. Twenty-three thousand inhabitants. Within 400 feet of three depots. For particulars and permit inquire at adjacent West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) Depot.

ONLY $1,000 CASH.—FOR SALE IN Newark, the three-story and basement brick house, 31 Plane-st., with hot water, gas, &c.; only three minutes from Morris and Essex, and ten minutes from New-Jersey Railroad and Newark and New-York Railroad; 100 trains daily; price $8,000; only $1,000 cash; balance in installments of $100 CONELLEA & DOVE, 703 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FINE PROPERTY OF Fifty-two acres and good house, near Matteson's, Bloomfield, N. J., is near line of Midland Railroad. It can be bought on easy terms and at a reasonable and investing price. Apply to SAMUEL W. TURBE, No. 71 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM NEAR LONG Branch, desirable for a country seat; 105 acres, house and barn; five minutes from depot and village; $3,000, part cash. VANDERVOORT & SOLDMARE, No. 21 Park-row, Room No. 10.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, Lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for one year or by year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 3 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone-sts.

A PLOT OF GROUND—FINE INVESTment, for sale where property is rapidly rising in value, at Fordham and Morrisania. Apply to G. W. DITCHETT, No. 8 Nassau Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A LARGE house, with modern improvements; quite near railroad station; ground attached beautifully laid out. ARCHIBALD DRAGIE, No. 63 Liberty-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 105th-st. Bloomingdale, a new house, with bath and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant and unbroken residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone dwelling, Nos. 21 and 23 East 126th-st., near Madison ave., in the best locality for the exclusive residence of a first-class family; immediate possession; rent moderate. Apply to owner, No. 14 Broadway, Room No. 34, from 12 to 3 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
10 TO 13 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY
IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY	$39,458,601
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS (LIMITED) ONLY	1,079,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE 7 AND 8 PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE, BANK, GASLIGHT, AND CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, INCLUDING OTHER SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT., FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
No. 40 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS, AND ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

8 PER CENT. GOLD

Free of Government Tax.
Interest Payable Quarterly.
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds
(COUPON AND REGISTERED.)
ISSUE LIMITED TO $13,000 PER MILE,
OF THE
LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE & SOUTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY OF INDIANA,
PRICE 97½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
FURTHER AND FULL PARTICULARS, WITH PAMPHLETS AND MAPS, FURNISHED BY US, ON APPLICATION.

Jones & Schuyler.
NO. 12 PINE-ST., N. Y.
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.
Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.
Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Francs &c. on Paris House.
Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.
Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.
The London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, hereby gives notice that under the provisions of the Omaha Bridge Bonds, issued by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the trustees of the mortgage by which the said bonds are secured, have drawn, by lot, the bonds to be redeemed on the 1st April next, and that the following are the numbers of the bonds so drawn: Nos. 1,121, 126, 203, 243, 311, 397, 495, 603, 612, 625, 628, 674, 690, 846, 869, 922, 973, 1,004, 1,056, 1,138, 1,152, 1,195, 1,214, 1,407, 1,428, 1,476, 1,570, 1,623, 1,651, 1,830, 2,007, 2,036, 2,117, 2,320, 2,382, 2,429.
The said bonds will be payable on and after the 1st April next, on the surrender thereof, with all the unmatured coupons, at the office of the Bank, No. 2 Old Broad-st., London, E. C., in sterling, or at the office of Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, in United States gold coin, at par, together with a premium of ten per cent upon the nominal value, namely: at the rate of £230 sterling or $1,100 gold, per bond. By order.
JAMES M. STREETEN, Secretary.
OFFICE OF THE LONDON AND SAN FRANCISCO BANK, LIMITED, NO. 21 OLD BROAD-ST.,
LONDON, E. C., 7th December, 1871.

FARMAGUT FIRE INSURANCE CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1872.
The Declaration and Charter of this Company having been filed in the Insurance Department, the public are hereby notified that the books of subscriptions to the capital stock are now open at No. 98 Broadway, and will continue open until WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., on which day the subscriptions are payable.
JOHN M. FURMAN,
EDWARDS W. FISKE,
WM. H. STEWART, } Commissioners.

FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 40 Broadway, corner Wall-st.
Offer their services in all matters pertaining to buying, selling, leasing, renting and appraising real estate, also in the management of estates. Entire charge taken of buildings. The attention of owners going abroad for a period of time is particularly called to this last branch of the business.
Refer by permission to
Messrs. BROWN BROS. & CO., WM. E. DODGE, Esq.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—A Meeting of the stockholders of the WILLOCK & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY is hereby called, to be held at the General Office of the said Company, at No. 623 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 12th day of February, 1872, at 12 o'clock in the afternoon.
The object of said meeting is to see whether the stockholders will decide to increase the capital stock of said Company, in the manner provided by law.
If the amount which is to be added to the present capital stock is one million dollars, or any smaller sum which shall be decided by the stockholders at said meeting.
Dated at the office of said Company, Jan. 15, 1872.
JAS. WILLOCK,
CHAS. H. WILLCOX,
J. N. DAGGETT,
BEN. H. WILLOCK,
ABEL DENISON, } Trustees.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY—EXTENSION OF TIME.—Sealed proposals for the sale of bonds to the two sinking funds will be received until March 1, 1872. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds, secured by mortgage on the main line, is one hundred and twenty thousand ($120,000) dollars. The amount in the sinking fund provided for the redemption of the bonds secured by mortgage on the Western Division, is thirty-two thousand ($32,000) dollars. Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and plainly indicate whether the bonds offered are of the first or second mortgage. Only such bonds offered at lowest price will be purchased, and successful bidders notified within 10 days.
SEYMOUR DUNCAN,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees.
DEC. 1, 1871. 23 Exchange-place, New-York City.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY,
No. 54 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 18, 1872.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Broadway, New-York, on the 8th day of February next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
Note and books will be closed from 3 P. M. on the 24th inst. and reopened at 10 A. M. Feb. 12.
By order of the Board.
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND YONKERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The declaration and charter having been filed in the Insurance Department, books of subscription to the capital stock have been opened at the Metropolitan Bank, and will continue open until MONDAY, the 29th inst., on which day the subscriptions will be payable.
RICHARD L. FRANKLIN,
JOHN R. WILLIAMS,
MARTIN BATES,
JAMES M. MORRISON,
HORACE S. CLAFLIN,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, } Commissioners.

RAILROAD BONDS.—WHEREVER YOU wish to buy or sell write to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE FOR A NUMBER of years, for a business purpose, an entire building of double width, or the lofts of one, situate east of Broadway, between John and Canal sts. Possession wanted first of May or before. Address, by letter or personally, stating terms, CHARLES HAUSELT, No. 178 William-st., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST GARden or brougham horses in the City; price, $1,000; he is a beautiful dark bay, 16½ hands high, very showy, sound and kind; has not a fault or blemish; the owner, a responsible business man, will send him to any gentleman's stable on trial for a week. Address MESSENGER, Box 3,178 Tribune Office.

FOR SALE—VAIS BLACK FAMILY Horses, coups and harness, used about a year, and as owner has gone to Europe; to be seen at public, No. 23 West 16th-st., before 1 or after 4. Apply to Mr. HALL, No. 137 Madison-av., 10 A. M. or 6 P. M.

HANDSOME CIRCULAR FRONT Coupe, with pole and shafts, nearly new, used by a private family. Apply at private stable, No. 47 West 35th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 13 WEST 27TH-ST., FOUR DOORS FROM 5TH-AV.—A reception-room suitable for a physician or an English basement house; also, elegantly furnished parlor floor in a small private family; first-class board; terms reasonable. Call all week.

NO. 116 WEST 41ST-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Large front-room and hall room connecting, very desirable; also large room on fourth floor, with good board; unexceptionable references.

HUDSON HOUSE, CORNER BROADWAY and 32d-st.; freshly furnished; most accessible location in the City; rooms en suite, or single, with or without board; very favorable terms to permanent parties. Looking S. and upward.

NO. 114 WEST 38TH-ST.—TWO LARGE finely-furnished rooms, on third floor, together or separately, with first-class board; four-story brown-stone front; unexceptionable neighborhood; table best; references exchanged.

ONE SECOND-STORY LARGE FRONT room and two hall bedrooms, with good board, in brown-stone front house, No. 109 East 35th-st., at reasonable rates; possession immediately.

NO. 28 WEST 26TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished front rooms, on second and third floors, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with or without board. Terms reasonable.

NO. 41 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., to let, with board, two large pleasant rooms, front, ample closets, also extension; handsomely furnished exclusive bath-rooms.

A LARGE, PLEASANT, COMFORTABLY-furnished front room with good liberal board, $4; can be married couple, $14; brown-stone house, very convenient, quiet neighborhood. 42 7th-av.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE SECOND floor, five rooms to let, with board, together or separately; also a third story hall room to a gentleman; references exchanged.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms; front parlor; rooms convenient for housekeeping; bedrooms; with or without board; references.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—EUROPEAN Plan. No. 683 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Good single rooms, $1 per day. GEO. S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

NO. 159 WEST 23D-ST.—A COMFORTably-furnished square room, southern exposure, with board, for a family of seven young people. Price $50. References exchanged.

ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NOS. 4

THE ROUGH HOUSE OF HAMBURG AND ITS FOUNDER.

BY N. S. D.

A traveler gets terribly tired of Hamburg. The Alster-Bassin, Neuerwall, Bourse, and crowded streets—albeit picturesque enough, with their shifting life and contrast, and their quaint, pretty *vierländerinnen*, and the long vistas of gloomy water running between tall storied houses, and broken by the plash of oars, and the gleam of the red-bloused water-men, and the dark bridges that echo far away to the steady roar of the thoroughfare, when once seen have no further charm. But if, instead of being irked by the heaving city, he will walk through the stein-thor to the suburb of St. George, and leaving that dreary district as soon as possible on the left, loiter on along a high footpath overshadowed by noble trees and running beside one of the great roads leading out of town; the red leaves dropping softly and the sun gleaming brightly over the long reaches of the Elbe, and the gay villas displaying the last of their dahlias and scarlet-geraniums—until he feels that he is in the country, and is grateful for its quiet—he will see at the top of a gently rising hill, a low wooden spire and two or three high roofs, and then a whole cluster of houses with gardens and shaded alleys, until an opening reveals a park studded with buildings of various descriptions. They are all grouped around the spire. There seems to be no plan. No gate swings across the walks, and no fence confines the gardens. Some boys are moving briskly about—others are at work in the fields. If it is morning or evening the visitor can enter the chapel. Neither lodge nor porter bars his entrance. The great bell ceases ringing no sooner than five hundred rich voices, concerted in four parts, take up one Roman song after another of Spring or Summer, or travel, or brave old Fatherland. And this is the famous Rough House of IMMANUEL WICHERN.

The cholera was still lingering in Hamburg, breaking out in those fitful, irregular cases that mark its subsidence, when, on an October evening of 1832, a few men were assembled in a school-room in the Neuerwall. The room evidently did not belong to the upper ten thousand, nor did the people. It was an unknown, but energetic, working society for the poor, and any one who is acquainted with the commercial city will conceive the weary effort of such an association. Hamburg has an unholy pre-eminence among European seaports; its vice is more open, its materialism grosser, and its religion more of a sham. There are quarters that are stricken with a moral plague; courts thickly populated, where not over-scrupulous men would be ashamed to seek shelter from a thunder-storm; blind alleys under ground, where poverty is outdone by degradation. Unlike Paris, or London, or Berlin, to each of which these ugly features are common in portions, it was *all* of Hamburg that was demoralized forty years ago. It was not here and there the fabric of society was decayed, but all moral strength appeared to have gone out of the building. Public opinion, newspapers, gossip on 'change, talk at the dinner-table, and chatter of society, bore the same witness to a defiant, reckless, lustful ungodliness.

What the poor would be is easily conceivable. And then, in time of pestilence, license is free to evil and the power of reform imperceptibly small. It was just this matter that these men were discussing, and how best to face the discouragements of their position. The man of mark among them was IMMANUEL WICHERN, a *candidat*, or clergyman not yet in orders, thorough and clear in speech, and with lines in his face and steadiness in his eye which indicated a hard grapple with the problems he might come across in life. His age was twenty-four. As member of this visiting society he had mixed with the poorest day-laborers, porters, crossing-sweepers and costermongers, the population which is the feeder of the criminal class. His experiences had been discouraging. "If only the children could be rescued," he said, "but the impure influences of the week-days make the Sunday schools useless. If any real good is to be done these children must be separated from their parents." He appealed to their experiences, which were the same as his, whether it were not with the children that a beginning must be made; and when the meeting broke up the members had determined to establish a reformatory for the abandoned youth of Hamburg.

It does not comport with this narrative to dwell upon the difficulties these poor but earnest men met with in what they now regarded as their undertaking. They prayed and worked. Money came from unexpected sources. A house and patch of land, between Wandsbeck and the Elbe, were granted to them free from rent. A Syndic, several Senators, and some persons of wealth fell in with the plan. And when a public meeting was called, in September, more than two hundred persons were present and the plan of the Reformatory was laid before them. It was not to be an orphanage, nor a ragged school, nor a beggars' asylum, but a Christian household for children of the lowest classes. It repudiated support from the State and aid from civic institutions, relying for help exclusively upon the sympathy of Christian hearts. This plan the meeting sanctioned—passively it would seem, under the influence of WICHERN's terrible statistics and persuasive pleading. He undertook, assisted by his mother, to be at its head. On the last evening of October, 1833, they passed under the low thatched roof known as "Das Rauhe Haus," scant in its furniture and possessing for ornaments two colored prints, "Christ's Entry in Jerusalem" and the "Blessing of Children."

The young parson and his mother, waiting in the little room that looks over toward the great city for its juvenile rascality to come out and be reformed, does not square with nineteenth century notions. It did not look practical. When the November wind was burying the leaves in the mud, and the sky was leaden, and the rain drizzled in damp fogs, it was not the most promising time to make business men believe that a new life was opening before the young sinners of Hamburg. From a common sense point of view it would have been prudent perhaps even thus early for WICHERN to retire from the work. But he had another point of view. The undertaking was not his. "Jesus Christ," he wrote, "is the founder of the Rough House, and I must push on."

On the 8th of November the first three boys came; by the end of December there were twelve. They varied in age from five years up to eighteen; their variations in vice were not so great, for they were uniformly bad. Eight were illegitimate, four the children of criminals, one was known as the most deft of pickpockets, one had escaped from prison, and one was almost imbecile. All were thoroughly bad. Lying and stealing had become to them second nature. Poor street wanderers, crouching at night in doorways and under arches, sleeping on door-steps or in empty carts, deserted by parents, subject to frightful fits of passion—these made up the home of that loving mother and son. Others like them followed, vagabonds, who, from very vagabondage, could not speak fluently. They would eat raw meat, potato-peels, swill and candle-grease. The very air they had breathed had been tainted—they had no sense of decency—and one made his entry by throwing down the smaller boys, rushing into the stalls, driving out the swine with halloos, and hunting them over the grounds with an ax in one hand and a spade in the other. In short, they were the incorrigibles of Hamburg.

Twelve completed the number of the first family. They had a common dormitory and parlor, which they shared with WICHERN. And now, while they sprawl around him with their cunning and hardened faces, what is he to do with them? "Change them by loving them," wrote the earnest man. "Call it sentimentalism, but it is what molds men, goes down into what they feel, and shows them what they ought to be." And this is how it worked at the Rough House.

There were three difficulties to be overcome in the boys—distrust, vagabondage and disobedience. When WICHERN kindly reached out a hand of welcome one day, the boy struck him. Kindness came to them only as a cunning guise, and they watched every act with suspicion. But in the very outset they were assured of entire forgiving and forgetting of the past, and that his mother was to be theirs. They heard in amazement. But as time wore on, and they found it to be true, their hearts warmed to their new life. In the evening they came to sit with the father and talk over the day. They brought the first flowers to show him, and plucked the choicest fruit for his eating. Love was the atmosphere of the house, and the harshness of their natures gave way to it.

On their first Christmas a boy ran off. He was met unexpectedly in the Fair, and did not hesitate to return. When he arrived the rest were singing their Christmas hymns around the mother. There was a pause, then murmurs of disapprobation. Then one of the older boys proposed that he should be punished. They retired to consider what the punishment should be, and, after a few minutes, suggested one that was fitting but severe. One then stood out and begged forgiveness; and, with a sudden change, they all joined, and reached the culprit their hands. And when, shortly afterward, he found himself sent, as before, a mile distant for milk, and without the slightest diminution of confidence, the change was complete. The craving for the old vagabond life which led this lad away was one of the greatest difficulties to combat. They had grown up in this free wandering until it was second nature, and when the desire seized them it was irresistible. It was hazardous, perhaps, to try them with no outward restraint, and only the power of a Christian life, but it was found sufficient. One ran off in the morning, and was found in the evening close to the house, ashamed to come in; another, after a long absence, came back at last, bringing a hen and a bag of apples as a peace offering, and saying: "Forgive me; God forgives too."

A more formidable obstacle than vagabondage, was precocious independence. The lives of these boys were one continued self-assertion. They would not suffer control, would be bound by no tie, "were not coming to school," would not work, and "whether I do what I'm asked or not, depends on myself." This wilfulness threatened disorganization—its repression threatened emptying the house. But it was here again that Christian love wrought an entire cure. This love and forgiveness, this Bible-reading, and singing of hymns, did more than charm romantic pietists—it was real and thorough. It was education of the blighted moral sense, and it had its reward. Employment was needed from the outset. Here WICHERN happily blended moral purpose with work. A bank of earth overgrown with low shrubs and brushwood, about six feet high, and as many broad, ran round two sides of the ground to a length of five hundred feet. It was proposed that this should be entirely removed, so that every one might see that "the Rough House was a house of love—that it suffers no ramparts, or walls, or bolts. Because the love of Christ binds faster than ramparts, or walls, or bolts," the boys went at it with a will. The thought took hold of them pleasantly, and in their eagerness to have the leveling completed they often worked far on into the Winter's nights by lamplight, and in spite of rain and snow. By the 25th of January, 1834, their work was completed with great joy, and thus the grounds, upon which buildings have multiplied forty-fold, remain to this day, with no blank heighth of stone, such as fences in prison-like charities, with no barrier whatever, but with open doors and unfenced paths. The inmates have always been able to go if they chose,—the world was free before them,—but nearly forty years have proved that "no wall is the strongest wall where the spirit of Christ is." There were days, however, when it was impossible to go out of doors, and WICHERN was perplexed to find work for his twelve restless boys. But there was a Canadian poplar that found no favor in his eyes. "It is such a fickle, meaningless, shadeless tree," he said to his young listeners, "who can like it? Let us cut it down and make things out of the white wood." This was sport. The tree was felled; each boy secured a portion of the wood, and all went to work—one on *sabots*, another on milking-stools, a third on splints for lucifer matches, until the little parlor became a busy workshop. There was no marked success for a time, but it was the opening of a field which afterward yielded them a rich harvest. Through the Winter the workers labored on—one audacious mind venturing upon a bedstead, another with more boldness upon a wheelbarrow—until Spring came, and with it tilling the ground. Then presents began to pour in—hens, geese and ducks, for which coops had to be built; bees that required hives, and a goat and her kid, that must be sheltered; and one morning a noble cow, the gift of the good Hamburg Syndic, gayly crowned with flowers, lowing gently and swinging her bell to and fro, walked up to the door; and a donkey and cart followed, so that there was enough to be done, and willing hands enough to do it. And this is the first year's history of the Rough House.

Meanwhile, applications were being received constantly for admission of more boys. It was hard to refuse them, but there was no more room. "Boys," said Father WICHERN, "we must build a house for ourselves, and leave this for new-comers." With one consent they hurrahed the proposal. It was a serious undertaking, for people do not build houses by instinct. But it was built, nevertheless—built by the boys, and is standing to this day. The good Syndic laid the foundations in fair Spring weather. A hundred thousand stones were handled during the work. The gable was finally crowned with the needful fir, and while its ribbons streamed out toward the sunset, one BOTSCHINGER climbed beside it and made an oration that was received with uproarious applause. There were sixty boys at the Rough House, when a cry came out from Hamburg in behalf of girls. A mother begged for her daughter of eleven years, who stole the very sheet from her grand-mother's dying bed—a girl, little better than a brute, was applied for—and numberless similar cases. Father WICHERN had a sister who would take charge of them. If a house were built they could be taken in, and the boys would not then have all their washing, and sewing, and knitting, and cooking to do for themselves. So again they rose up to build, and with more ambition than hitherto they projected not only a dwelling-house for twelve, but chapel, laundry and kitchen under the same. When the streamers indicated that the girls' house was completed, BOTSCHINGER again made an oration amid cheers and laughter. The house was filled at once with girls of the most abandoned character. They were more unmanageable than the boys. "I have never seen," says the good father, "so downrightly wicked a spirit in the boy as in the girl. They would clench their fists and roll their eyes widely, and gnash their teeth in paroxysms of passion. There was no reasoning with them. They would stamp with their shrill 'I will not;' were conversant with the vilest poetry, and were far beyond the worst of the boys in ridicule and profanity. And yet within the first year they became quiet, docile, industrious and apt to learn, and gave evidence of the power of the Word of God."

The progress of the Rauhes Haus, the mother now of more than eight hundred similar reformatories in Prussia—the most successful reformatory the world has ever seen—cannot be traced further in detail here. The characters formed—substantial religious men and women made out of juvenile vagabonds and tramps, beggars and thieves—constitute a wonderful fact in the history of crime. Among more than 42,000 that have been educated, not more than five per cent. have fallen. The Rough House itself still lives in a green old age. It has grown to be thirty-eight separate houses, possesses 400 acres of land, and educates more than 1,100 boys and girls. It holds a high place in the world, draws visitors from every country, is studied by wise and thoughtful men, and associates some of the highest and best names of Europe and America among its quiet activities. It publishes a newspaper, owns a religious book-store in Hamburg, issues serials and tracts for the poor—through all carrying on its special training, and every year sending out into the world steady, sensible men and modest, helpful women, who, but for it, would have filled the prisons, and died miserably in a semi-savage state.

It is not always possible to see the Rauhes Haus under such favorable circumstances as occurred to the writer twelve years ago. One pleasant afternoon of 1858, the Hamburg omnibusses, followed by droskies ladened within and without, rolled out to the Haus with an unwonted freight,—the foot-paths were dotted with hurrying groups, and a lively crowd soon filled the alleys and open spaces of Rough House. Those visitors were mostly clergymen, or their sons, wives and daughters. People of note mingled quietly in the throng—the leaders of religious thought in Germany—quite content to drop differences and dignity in the presence of the Rauhes Haus' boys and girls. It was a day of peculiar interest. A colony was to be sent out to build up a Rough House in Berlin. They were met to send out twelve men with dedication and singing and prayer—and members of the great Church Assembly had stolen away from the debates to come and mingle with the throng. WICHERN dismissed them from Hamburg, HITZSCH welcomed them to Berlin—such was the manner of the ceremony—and when farewells and greetings had been spoken, the former led the way, a young brother blew a trumpet beside him, and the crowd struggled after. As soon as they came opposite to the old house, standing, as it has stood from the beginning, under its plain thatched roof, close into the shadow of the great chestnut, WICHERN, mounted on a stool, told them the story of the building with a quaint humor that becomes him, with a genuine and manly enthusiasm, and with a freshness and simplicity that identifies him with boys. He spoke of Rough House as it was five and twenty years before, and told how it was the first shelter of the poor lads from Hamburg, how it is the true parent of the others, and had seen them rising year by year under the hand of the unseen founder; how men and women turned to it from other lands as the home where they had learned to know a Father in heaven; how, indeed, it was Rauhes Haus, and they could not find it in their hearts to change it, but kept it in its old place, with its old look, the old guardian tree shedding upon it Spring blossoms and Autumn crimson-fingered leaves every year. So he went from house to house, till grave persons grew as eager after his stories as ever children were, until the sun went down, and they turned back to the city through the gathering twilight.

There is one agency of the Rough House which has been purposely omitted in this sketch. It has grown to such importance and spread so wide that the Rauhes Haus itself stands almost under its shadow. In the Midsummer of 1834, when the original boys were busy finishing their first house, a young Swiss was led to join his fortunes to theirs. His opportune arrival solved a difficulty that threatened to be serious. In a few days there was to be two households. WICHERN could not attend to both. The very conception of the Rough House involved separate households and seperate superintendence. If the experiment should even meet with moderate success, helpers would soon be wanted. And at the outset, WICHERN, his mother and sister were alone. At this juncture young BAUMGARTNER came from a most unlikely and remote quarter—the slopes of the distant Alps. He became the centre around which the new family rallied, and the starting-point of a new organization. From that time workers poured steadily into Rough House, in such numbers as to become a separate body and carry out separate aims.

These Brethren of St. John are composed of young men, dedicated to Home Missions, who come to the Rough House for training. Their mode of life is identical with that of the children. One of them is the head of each of the houses. They become foremen in the shops, leading workmen in the fields, and helpers in the schools. Thus, when they leave, they have had the advantage of living with those who were once of the criminal classes, of studying Father WICHERN's system, and of testing their own powers of endurance and influence. The Rough House has sent upward of eleven hundred workers into orphan-houses, work-house schools, bridewells and prisons throughout Germany. They welcome artisans into pleasant households; teach schools in London, Paris, Constantinople and other cities of Europe; and are to be found at the base of Vesuvius and among the Laps of Russia, on the shores of the Black Sea, and under the shadows of the Appenines.

Early in 1848, when they were comparatively "a feeble folk," fever swept Silesia, in the track of famine. "Who will go with me?" asked Father WICHERN. "The people are dying, the widows and orphans are starving, the fever is contagious." "We are all ready," answered the thirty brethren of St. John. Ten were selected to go. They found the region panic-stricken. In one place hundreds were buried at a time. There were villages that were dying out. The country, with its level, undrained reaches, sluggish waters, and low dense forests, was a hot-bed of the plague. The people, stagnant and dirty as their drains, by their very habits courted the disease; and ignorance, superstition and fear threw every possible obstacle in the way of cure. For more than fourteen months these gallant men watched the sick, soothed the dying, comforted the desolate, taught the children, and established orphanages for more than 13,000 boys and girls. Against apathy and filth they fought a battle inch by inch until real cleanliness became the rule. It is a fair illustration of the kind of men the Rough House sends abroad and the kind of work they do. From that day until now the "Inner Mission of the Brothers of St. John," as it is called, has become the cherished institution of the best men in Germany, and the most powerful auxiliary of the Church.

There was another branch of the world's sin and shame to which Father WICHERN's attention was almost compelled. BUNSEN suggested it; the Minister of State encouraged it; the King commended it. The crime of great cities and its cure was referred to WICHERN as a subject for study. After perhaps the most intimate and thorough knowledge of crime and criminals ever obtained by a philanthropist, the good father remarks that there is an international life, common in all great cities, as to the higher economies of thieving. There is an aristocracy of thieves, and a marvelous variety of grades between the upper ten thousand and the vulgar. The beggars, prowling round street doors for a stray chance, are at the bottom; the adroit forger and ingenious burglar crown the edifice. Thieving is an art carefully systematized, and rich with the love of ages. After studying crime in Berlin, Father WICHERN suggests what a fertile field for a historian there is in the lives of these criminals—the scouts and the alibis, the helpers and receivers, the swindlers and gamesters, the schools, and 'Change, spas and fairs, grand-tours and trade agencies, social parties and amusements, literature and common tongue. He discovers in them a moral code for their immorality. Those who cheat the whole world dare not cheat one another. Woe to the thief who deals unrighteously by a comrade! Woe, above all, to him who is unfaithful to thievery! He is banned of the *vehmgericht!* Stratagem and jeers are used to win him back. If these fail, then follows terrible revenge. A man who had been often punished for thefts left jail with good intentions, and declared to his old comrades that he would steal no more. They mocked him, but he resisted their laughter. Anger followed. As he was watching a procession passing by, a woman stole the purse of a gentleman standing near, slipped it into the pocket of the reformed man, and then whispered to the former, "Have you your purse, Sir? That man yonder was at your pocket." He was arrested and punished.

"Poor people," said Father WICHERN, at a great Berlin meeting, called in 1858, to hear a statement regarding the proposed Hospice of St. John, "Poor people! who will help them? And who will help thousands like them, with whom the low quarters of the city are crowded? Who will reach a hand to the discharged prisoner? Who will take up his children and give them a Christian training? Who will open their old home to him whose name dares not be uttered over the threshold? 'I would give a couple of crowns,' said a sister of her convicted brother, 'to any one who will tell me the fellow is dead.' 'If he is free,' said also the sister of another, 'Let him not dare to come to me. No jail-bird shall sleep in my house.' Who will unlock hearts like these by the Gospel?"

At this meeting, presided over by BETHMANN-HOLLWEG, Minister of Worship, more than 700 persons were present, and over 30,000 thalers were raised. The King gave 10,000 crowns. In the Autumn of 1858 OLDENBURG and twelve brothers were sent from Rough House, to be the founders of this work in Berlin. It has so increased that it now employs forty-eight. Under one immense building are gathered ragged schools and reformatories, hospitals and mission colleges, missionaries and colporteurs, pilgrim brothers and prison chaplains, ticket-of-leave-men and discharged convicts. These are all united in one ameliorative system, and subordinated to one head, each mode of reform harmonizing with the other—and here the vicious are reclaimed, the cast-out welcomed, and young men of faith and wisdom and devotion trained and sent out for aggressive action all over Germany. The plan may appear to ponderous, or fanciful, or systematic—or a monk's cowl may seem creeping over the fair, honest, Lutheran face of Father WICHERN, and so people said thirteen years ago. But none of these fears have taken shape. The daily influence of Christian men has had its effect on criminals. There has been a steady diminution of crime and a steady improvement in discharged convicts for ten years in Prussia. The work is going on well. There may be a touch of German sentiment in this revival of a half-knightly order—the *Brethren of St. John*—but they are doing stalwart work. "They are our brothers," said the children of Rough House thirty years ago; "we have no brothers of our own. These will be ours." The name clave to them, touching and full of meaning, the very name they ought to bear. Brothers, they will remain, and as brothers the Rough House sends them out. Not with rigid pietism and the twist it gives to religious thought, not singing psalms as the trains reach the railroad stations, nor turning Presidential receptions into prayer-meetings, but doing practical work against sin and crime in the old brave unselfish spirit. Mechanic and noble, peasant and scholar meet in this brotherhood on the same footing. The most illustrious names of Prussia represent its supporters. During the late war the brothers, every man of them, did duty like the Knights of St. John when they struck for the Holy Sepulchre. And now, in the slums and alleys of towns all over Germany these men are not combating social evil in the dark, but striking fair blows in the light of a definite aim.

The German Central Committee—Resolutions by Mr. Ottendorfer.

The German Reform delegations met at the Beethoven Club-house last evening, for the purpose of organizing. About 250 delegates were present. The following officers were elected: President, Oswald Ottendorfer; Vice Presidents, Messrs. Sigismund Kaufmann, Henry Clausen and David Koehler; Secretaries, Messrs. Marcus Ottenburg and Adolph G. Duna; Treasurer, Chr. Schwarzwaelder.

Mr. OSWALD OTTENDORFER expressed himself opposed to the bill recently introduced in the Legislature conferring extraordinary powers on Controller GREEN. He was against investing any one man with absolute power.

Mr. OTTENDORFER offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the entire current expense for carrying on the City Government during the present year, including the deficiency for 1871, should be raised by taxes to be levied and collected for the year 1872, and that the rate of taxation should be so far advanced as to insure the collection of a sufficient amount for that purpose.

Resolved, That the deficits for 1871 should be revised and provided for only to the extent of all claims for services actually performed, and for materials and supplies furnished at reasonable rates, and that the heads of Departments which incurred liabilities exceeding the sum set apart for them by the Board of Apportionment, should be held responsible for the consequence of their illegal acts.

Resolved, That we confidently expect that the Legislature now in session will not content itself merely with legalizations of past violations of law, and that it will, therefore, under no circumstances, deviate from the principles enunciated by us in these resolutions. Any such deviation would stamp its legislative enactments as a mere set of resolutions having no binding force, and which may be violated with impunity.

THE RING PRINTING COMPANY.

Progress of the Proceedings Against the Concern—A Reference Ordered—The Disappearance of the President.

The case of the New-York Printing Company came up, before Judge BLATCHFORD, in the United States District Court, yesterday. There were two distinct motions made in it. EDWARD H. TRACY, the executor of the estate of the late JAMES B. TAYLOR, having previously petitioned that the Company be declared involuntary bankrupts, Mr. WINGATE, in behalf of the petitioner, said he had conclusive proof to offer that CHARLES E. WILBOUR, the President of the Company, had absconded; that every effort had been made to find him, and without success.

Mr. VANDERPOEL appeared for Mr. WILBOUR, and said he was ready to pay the debt at once on which it was sought to throw the Company into bankruptcy.

Mr. WINGATE doubted his right to accept the offer. If he did accept it, the Company might be thrown into bankruptcy on the petition of other creditors, and this would put his clients in the position of preferred creditors, as they had already sworn that the Company was insolvent.

Judge BLATCHFORD expressed the opinion that Mr. WINGATE could accept the offer without prejudice to his clients.

Mr. WINGATE did not feel himself justified in doing this, and the Court ordered a reference for the purpose of taking testimony.

The second motion was made by Mr. FANCHER in behalf of the Ocean National Bank. It was that the injunction issued by Judge BARBOUR, restraining the sale of the property of the Company, be dissolved.

Judge BLATCHFORD failed to see what interest the Ocean Bank had in the case at its present stage. He wished to know if the bank was solvent; if it was not, he could not hear the case where it was a party, for he himself was a depositor in the bank.

Mr. FANCHER said that not only could the bank pay all its obligations in full, but when this was done, it would have a surplus of $600,000. The present petitioners, in their proceedings in the State Supreme Court, had sworn that the Company was solvent, and had a surplus over and above its legitimate debt. He thought this was an estoppel of their present action, to throw the Company into bankruptcy.

The Court adjourned the case to Monday morning, to allow the production of further evidence by the petitioners.

DOWLING LAW.

Strange Allegations as to Proceedings in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge INGRAHAM, THOMAS RINGGOLD was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, accompanied by a writ of *certiorari*, and a motion made for the prisoner's discharge on the ground of error in his conviction, before Judge DOWLING, in the Court of Special Sessions. Counsel for the prisoner read the following affidavit, as setting forth the grounds on which the motion was based:

THOMAS RINGGOLD being duly sworn, says, that he is the defendant in this action, and that on the 15th day of January, 1872, he was arraigned before the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace on the charge of petty larceny, and that deponent employed W. S. WOLF, Esq., as his attorney, to defend said action; and that said W. S. WOLF appeared as deponent's attorney therein, and pleaded "not guilty," which plea was accepted by me, but Judge DOWLING *refused to accept said plea* of "not guilty," and insisted that deponent plead guilty to the charge preferred, and sentenced deponent to two months in the Penitentiary; and deponent then and there informed said Judge DOWLING that the deponent pleaded "not guilty," and deponent's said attorney insisted that said plea of "not guilty" be accepted, and that deponent be tried thereon. Deponent further says, that he had ample proof of his innocence of the charge preferred against him. THOMAS RINGGOLD.

Sworn to before me, this 20th day of January, 1872. WM. F. HOWE, Commissioner of Deeds.

In addition to this affidavit, Mr. W. S. WOLF, counsel for the prisoner, addressing the Court, said that the real charge against the prisoner was embezzlement, and the prisoner was fully prepared to show that the money he had received for the complainant he had paid him. But on the prisoner's behalf he had at all events pleaded "not guilty," though some officer present, without any authority, had at the same time spoken up and said, "guilty." He (counsel) immediately protested against this, but Judge DOWLING, without regard to such protest, and rejecting the true plea put in on the prisoner's behalf, sentenced him to two months in the Penitentiary.

Judge INGRAHAM said that, sitting in the Court of Oyer and Terminer as he then was, and upon such writs, he could not go behind the record, by which it appeared that the prisoner pleaded "guilty." If the prisoner's counsel desired to controvert the truth of the record itself, he must bring the case up on *certiorari* before the General Term, the prisoner to be remanded in the meantime. The next General Term at which an appeal can be heard meets in April next.

How to Reduce Household Expenses.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read an article under this head in today's (Jan. 19) TIMES, I am anxious to state some other methods whereby to lessen the extravagances of living. In the first place, the wasteful ways of housekeepers and servants might be avoided, for as we learned in our first efforts at penmanship, "'Tis willful waste makes woeful want." A large proportion of our people throw away what is left from one meal to another, from one day to another, from one season to another; or if not at the moment willfully thrown away, the fragments are left so unprotected from dust and insects as to be utterly worthless when called for. The same waste extends throughout many households, from waste of food and clothing, to a careless treatment of all the articles required in housekeeping, so that what should last any family a lifetime needs to be replenished every year. The best carpets are swept with the street brooms, the lace and damask are left unprotected from dust, the little articles of *vertu* are knocked about by ruthless hands, the soft blankets, which every one must know are apt to be ruined in washing, are thrown upon the floor; the metal-ware is left wet, and the wooden-ware is left dry; the oil-cloths and painted wood-work are everlastingly scoured with soap, though this latter device for throwing money into the fire is supposed to be owing to a secret understanding with the house-painters.

I might prolong these enumerations, as it is not only when china breaks that the housekeeper feels undone, but I will pass to the remedy. Let every one understand what are the real needs of a household, put their own shoulder to the wheel as an assistant before ever dreaming of directing others; learn by actual experience the very best way of doing every kind of house-work, and at once some progress is made toward improving the state of affairs. Where every one is in a phlegmatic state of content, what need of change? It is a dissatisfaction with the present way that paves a new way.

And let me furthermore mention two ways which eat out the annual income in a more sure and telling way than the corruption of moth and rust; extravagance in dress on the part of women, and tobacco on the part of men. Nothing can be said on these subjects that has not already been said, but I often think that the one sex winks at the extravagances of the other, on the principle that those who live in glass houses should not throw stones, and *vice versa*. It is not the taxation alone which makes it so difficult to live. Rents are somewhat reduced, bread and milk are less in price, meat is very much cheaper, butter is cheaper than during the war, tea and coffee are twenty per cent. cheaper, all cotton and worsted goods are cheaper. Shoes would be cheaper if people would be content to cover the foot, but if the shoemaker must furnish enough extra leather to cover the leg also, should we wonder if he charges extra? Almost every shoe-store offers good shoes of an old style at a low price.

I do not ask that our people should make dowdies of themselves, but that they should throw the blame at the right place—not at the country, not at the Government, but at that little altar of laziness and vanity in their own breasts.

As to the tobacco drain, let any one notice the prices affixed to the cigars in the cases at the stores, then remark the number of these consumed in one day by the individual, and remember that in the year there are 365 days; let him notice these straws, and he will see why his money blows away, and why he has nothing to lay up against a rainy day.

I very much fear that when some of the weightier taxes are removed, our people will feel they have means to soar into still greater extravagance than ever. Ours is a soaring nation, its wings never having been clipped by such limitations as rule England and Germany, and it is only that rare quality, common sense, which can teach us to soar in the right direction. READER.

Fire at Lake View, N. J.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred at Lake View, which resulted in the total destruction of, with possibly one exception, the handsomest private residence in Patterson. The building consumed belonged to Mr. JAMES CROOKS, and was built by him in 1869, at a cost of $30,000. It was unoccupied, and the origin of the fire is unknown. No alarm was sounded for some reason, and the building was allowed to burn to the ground without any effort being made to save it. Mr. CROOKS had an insurance of only $9,000, in the Royal and International Companies.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK.

Report of the Committee of Depositors—How the Bank was Managed—Suits to be Instituted Against the Stockholders.

A meeting of the depositors of the Eighth National Bank was held last night at the Sinclair House. The object of the meeting was to hear the report of a committee appointed by the depositors to investigate the business of the institution. The subjoined are the most important features of the report:

Total assets considered good, $694,068 53; from which deduct liabilities of the first class, consisting of circulation and debts to other banks, $441,228 22; leaving $252,860 33 to pay the liabilities of the second class, consisting of deposits, individual claims and dividend, amounting to $403,362 17.

The receiver declined to furnish the Committee with the items and amount of incumbrances on the real estate of the bank.

The Committee desire to state that they are of opinion that the bank has been insolvent for a long time, and that its affairs were carried on in a very loose and unbusiness-like manner. It appears that the directors did not meet oftener than once a month; that at such meetings a quorum was seldom present, and that the discounts were generally made by the cashier. The Committee have been informed that the bank has not been examined for two and a half years, and that when Mr. CALLENDER last examined the bank he was paid $500. The receiver stated that he expects to make a small dividend for depositors within sixty days, and hopes to close the affairs of the bank within one year, unless there should be suits or other unexpected obstacles. In the lists of overdrafts is to be noticed the names of UNION ADAMS and of UNION ADAMS & Co., from which it appears that the President of the bank is not now a depositor. Several other overdrafts testified to the loose manner in which the business of this bank had been conducted. Two sums, amounting to $12,486 79, were drawn by a Mr. P. C. ADAMS, without any security whatever being given. The list of stockholders was read, most of whom were pronounced to be responsible. A resolution was passed continuing the Committee and authorizing them to employ counsel to seek redress for the number of depositors who hitherto have been unable to meet with any satisfaction.

Tweed, Hall and Connolly.

The three ex-leaders of Tammany still continue to flutter around the City. TWEED was busily employed, yesterday, in his office in Duane-street. CONNOLLY still remains quiet, while HALL was at the Mayor's office a part of the day.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Gen. W. L. BLANCHARD, of Portland, Me., is at the Madison-avenue Hotel.

GEORGE B. HIBBARD, of Buffalo, is at the Brevoort House.

Gen. S. D. HUNGERFORD, of New-York, and Gen. J. CONDIT SMITH, of Buffalo, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. J. H. KETCHAM, of Dover Plains, is at the Gilsey House.

Gen. E. DE ZERDAHELYI, of Washington, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

During the past week the Tax Receiver collected $129,297 50.

Marshal HART, during the past week, granted 105 licenses.

Hon. JAMES FOLEY, of Montreal, and Judge BION BRADBURY, of Portland, Me., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. S. N. RUTHERFORD, of Illinois, and Hon. JOHN P. O'NEIL, of Philadelphia, are at the Astor House.

Hon. A. COMINGO, "M. C.," of Missouri, and Judge WM. PAXON, of St. Louis, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Mr. G. D. CARDOZO, Chief of the Ordinance Bureau, last week received ninety-one complaints for violations of various corporation ordinances.

In the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, HOMER KELLY, of No. 441 West Thirty-ninth-street, was committed to answer a charge of burglary.

Owing to illness, Mr. TILDEN has not been able to leave his residence during the past week. He expects, however, to be able to go to Albany soon.

Commissioner VAN NORT has removed PETER MASTERSON, Contract Clerk, and appointed in his stead Mr. WM. H. BARKER, of the Department of Parks.

At 11 o'clock this morning there will be services at the Russian Chapel, No. 951 Second-avenue. Rev. Father BJERRING will preach in the English language.

Services in the German language are to be inaugurated this morning at the Church of the Strangers, in Greene-street. They will be continued every Sunday, and are to be held in the evening as well as in the morning.

The average passage of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company's steamers for 1871 was as follows: Liverpool to New-York, 10 days, 1 hour and 20 minutes; New-York to Liverpool, 9 days, 5 hours and 29 minutes.

M. CATACAZY, late Russian Minister, recalled at the request of the United States Government on account of his unwarrantable interference in American affairs, sailed for Europe yesterday in the steamer *Atlantic*.

Capts. BRACKETT and CHALKER and Inspector FIDEAU have seized 3,000 smuggled cigars on the steamer *Morro Castle*. The case will be investigated by Col. HOWE, Special Agent of the Treasury.

On Thursday evening next a concert is to be given at Steinway Hall for the benefit of the German Ladies' Society, the proceeds to be used to aid the widows and orphans who are under the charge of the Society.

The Controller of the Currency has declared a dividend of thirty per cent. to the creditors of the Ocean National Bank of New-York, payable on and after the 25th inst., on all approved claims.

The closing lecture of the Mercantile Library Association course will be given at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening next, on which occasion "Mark Twain" will tell what he knows about "Roughing It."

JOHN MALZAKER, aged thirty, while at work on the new building at Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, fell from the second story to the basement and received serious injuries.

WM. KENNEY, of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Sixth-avenue, was accidentally run over by a truck at One Hundred and Thirty-second-street and Sixth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and severely injured.

Capt. MOUNT and a squad of officers of the Fourteenth Precinct, in citizens' dress, walked through the streets in the vicinity of the Station-house, last evening, and arrested all women of questionable character who were found walking the streets.

MATILDA ELLA VAUGHAN, a domestic in the employ of Col. C. C. DODGE, of No. 15 East Twenty-sixth-street, was arrested last evening on suspicion of having stolen two diamond rings valued at $1,500, the property of Mrs. DODGE.

A Catholic Temperance Convention is to be held at the hall of the Transfiguration Society, in Mott-street, on the first Sunday in February. It will be conducted under the auspices of the Catholic temperance societies of the Archdiocese of New-York.

The recording clerks of the Register's office were yesterday removed from their former cramped position on the ground floor of the Hall of Records to the more commodious rooms on the second floor, formerly used by the Controller's Department.

Last evening the Democratic Reform Association of the Ninth Assembly District opened their new rooms at No. 316 Broome-street. A number of the members of the Association were present, and a very enjoyable evening was spent.

An application was made to Judge INGRAHAM, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, to admit DANIEL MORROW to bail. The prisoner is charged with the homicide of CHAS. MAHL, in the Fourth Ward. The Judge deferred rendering a decision until Wednesday next.

The two trunks which LOUIS BONARD left were opened yesterday at No. 187 Broadway. Mr. BERGH and the counsel for the contestants of the Bonard will were present. The trunks were found to contain only some jewelry of inferior quality and an assortment of almost worthless trinkets.

In the matter of the adjustment of the fees of JAMES H. COLEMAN, the receiver of the Heath and Raphael Erie stock, argument was to have taken place yesterday, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, but, all the parties not being ready, an adjournment was had to the 3d prox.

Fog and rain prevailed yesterday morning before 8 o'clock. During the day the weather was unusually mild for the season. The following were the readings of the thermometer and barometer: 8 A. M., 36°; 11 A. M., 44°; 2 P. M., 46°; 9½ P. M., 39°. Barometer, 29.76, 29.83, 29.89, 29.92. Corresponding date last year, 31°, 38°, 41°, 35°.

In the case of CHARLES S. STOCKER, who was charged with concealing assets to keep them out of the hands of the assignee of the firm of STOCKER, BENTLEY & Co., a final hearing was had before Commissioner OSBORN yesterday, and Mr. STOCKER was held to await the action of the Grand Jury, in default of $1,000 bail.

JACQUERA and NICOLA, the two Spaniards who were arrested a few days since for selling smuggled cigars, were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday for examination. The evidence showed that they were old offenders in their line, and had dealt in smuggled tobacco on a large scale. They were held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The petitions circulating among the American stockholders of the Erie Railroad Company asking the Legislature to repeal the Classification act, have received nearly 25,000 signatures. Messrs. CIMMUS, MARLEY and WILLIAMS, of the American stockholders, and Mr. SWANN, representing the English stockholders, have the matter in charge.

The statement made in yesterday's report of Mr. STOCKING's testimony, that $1 50 was paid for cartage, storage, &c., of General Order goods, should have been $1 25. Also, the statement made in Col. HOWE's testimony, that peculations occurred in the General Order stores, should have been in the public stores.

Collector ARTHUR has received a notification from Secretary BOUTWELL, that he has ordered to be delivered to the Collector ten boxes of the seals that go with the D lock of the American Seal-lock Company, prescribed to be used on railroad cars, and photographs in triplicate thereof. The photographs are to be used upon manifests, each manifest to have affixed to it a photograph of each seal used in the lock or locks upon the car containing the goods manifested.

ELLA BREEN, a young Irish woman, who recently arrived in this country, yesterday caused the arrest of a dentist named J. S. BUGIOTTI, with whose family she had lived as a domestic at No. 207 Sixth-avenue. The dentist furnished ELLA with a set of teeth for $25, the amount to be deducted from her wages. A fortnight ago ELLA left her employer, but on Friday last she called on him and was asked how her teeth were getting along. She opened her mouth to let the dentist examine, when he removed the teeth and refused to replace them. Hence the arrest.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The politicians of Westchester County are already actively preparing for action at the approaching Spring election for town officers.

The Board of Health of Morrisania has taken measures to have all cases of small-pox in the town properly reported. One case, that of Miss EMMA HAMMER, has terminated fatally, on which account considerable uneasiness is felt among the citizens of the town.

A German whose name could not be ascertained got upon an express train of the New-Haven Railroad on Friday afternoon with the intention of going to New-Rochelle, but finding that the train did not stop there, sprang off near the station while the train was running at full speed, breaking his arm and otherwise injuring himself.

LONG ISLAND.

The Presbyterian Church at Holbrook has been sold to the Episcopal denomination.

The Roman Catholic Church at Dutch Kills, of which Rev. Father MORRA is pastor, was entered a few nights ago, and the contents of the poor-box abstracted.

The testimony in the alleged frauds of the Justices and Constables of Newtown, Queens County, was brought to a close yesterday. The Board adjourned to Friday next, when argument will be heard in the matter.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. JOHN D. VERMILYE, and not Mr. ROBT. B. MINTURN, was nominated for Supervisor by the citizens of New-Brighton on Thursday evening.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, they equalized the assessments, by deducting $50,000 from the town of Westfield, and adding it to Castleton.

NEW-JERSEY.

The members of the Jersey City Police force yesterday received their pay for the first half of January.

LOUIS WALTER, living in Hoboken, returned home on Friday night and found that his wife had left and taken with her the larger portion of the furniture belonging to the family.

The McKay locomotive-works in Jersey City have again stopped work on account of a strike of the employes, because of the Company's failure to pay the wages due.

MARIA DUERR, a child one year old, living in Merchant-street, Newark, was burned to death on Friday evening. Her parents were absent from the house, and the little one was entirely alone at the time of the accident.

On Friday night, a stable belonging to WM. BRITTON, at West Newark, was burned to the ground. A considerable quantity of hay was lost, and a horse, which was in the stable at the time, was burned. The loss is $2,700.

The Burke-Gardner case again came up before Commissioners at Newark yesterday. It is a suit to recover $60,000 in United States bonds, alleged by Mrs. V. P. BURKE to have been stolen from her father two years ago.

A fire was discovered last evening in the upper story of TAYLOR's Hotel, at the Exchange-place Ferry, Jersey City, and a double alarm was rung. The fire was caused by the accidental setting fire of a bed, and it was extinguished with a trifling loss.

Seven additional cases of small-pox were yesterday reported in Paterson. In Jersey City the disease has almost disappeared, no new cases having been reported to the authorities. In Newark the disease seems to be slightly increasing, though its form is not a virulent one.

The roads running to and from Guttenberg and Bull's Ferry, and other places upon the river front in the upper part of Hudson County, are in such a condition as to make travel in many places utterly impossible except upon foot.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, yesterday held an inquest on the body of JOHN HICKEY, who was killed by the breaking of the hoisting apparatus on board the *Atlantic*, at the White Star line dock on Thursday. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and censured the Company for the use of tackling not sufficiently strong for the purpose of the work to be done.

A number of Newark ladies have formed a day nursery for children under five years of age, at No. 47 Rector-street. It is for the use of children whose parents are obliged to absent themselves at work during the day. A per diem charge of ten cents for each of the little ones will be made.

On account of the prevalence of small-pox at Union Hill, the district schools have been closed, and the Town Board has voted the entire salary of all the teachers of the schools to the payment of physicians for the purpose of vaccinating all persons who are willing to submit to the operation.

The works of the Crossman Manufacturing Company, on the Raritan River, between New-Brunswick and Perth Amboy, were completely consumed by fire on Friday. The buildings were frame, but contained a valuable engine and a considerable amount of costly machinery. The loss will reach not less than $30,000, on which there is an insurance of $15,000.

The Jersey City Board of Finance, yesterday, sold $750,000 in water bonds, thus relieving the most pressing needs of the city. Mayor O'NEILL has had an offer for $1,000,000 in bonds to be sold in London at par and accrued interest, less one per cent., and the Board has authorized the Finance Committee to enter into negotiations for the sale of bonds to that amount, and at the price named.

Early yesterday morning a fire broke out in the Peacock Lubricating Oil Company's works, on Washington and South Eighth streets, Jersey City. GEORGE MORRAM and FRANKLIN KELM, two workmen employed in the place, put a lantern which they had near a barrel of benzine, and the overflowing oil took fire. Both men were severely burned. The fire was extinguished with a loss of $1,000.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 20—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92¼.

1½ P. M.—Consols, 92⅝ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds 1862s, 92¼; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 92¼.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Bourse closed flat.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—10½ A. M.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. Sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON strong; Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 3,000 bales were taken for speculation and export.

3 P. M.—BACON closed at 38s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

HAVRE, Jan. 20.—COTTON closed dull; Tres Ordinaire, 125f.; Low Middling, 127f.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—SUGAR firmer under a speculative demand and prices higher. EXCHANGE firmer; on United States, 60 days, currency, 1½@2¼ premium; Short sight, 4@4½ premium; 60 days, gold, 11@11½ premium; Short sight, 12¼@12¾ premium; on London, 23¼@23½ premium; on Paris, 7 premium.

Passengers Sailed.

JAN. 20—*In steam-ship Oceanic, for Liverpool.*—M. de Catacazy, Mme. de Catacazy, Capt. Holt, Mrs. Holt, August Voege, Mrs. Voege, Mrs. L. P. Dorrance, Miss Dellie Dorrance, David Folsom, Mrs. Folsom, Archibald Catanach, Miss Agnes Catanach, Herbert Wallace Mayhew, Henry S. Allen, F. Rosenberg, A. Mailer, Oscar C. Wheeler, J. L. Kirkland, J. E. Hughes, T. Twyford, Jr., H. J. Twaites, Mr. Brown, Anto. Machado, Master Tusto Escobar, Viviano Salvatirra, Louis Mayer, P. F. Bunkel, J. E. Taylor, Edward Lampe, J. L. Kirkland, Mrs. Keep, Miss Keep, Miss Laura Leupp, Miss Arabella Leupp, Miss Margaret Leupp, Mrs. H. Bates and servant, Walter Manton, Mrs. Manton, Mr. Litten, Mrs. Litten, J. H. Howard, J. C. Brockett, J. C. Vail, F. H. Carter.

JAN. 20—*In steam-ship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. M. A. Douglas, Miss Armstrong, Lorenzo Castro and wife, Mr. McPhail, D. S. Napier, James Green, Jr., D. Setherington, Edward Buckley, wife and 2 children, Enrique Godinez, Eleam Fisher, J. Valdecillier, Miss Fisher, John N. Thorp, John S. Davis, Calvin S. Hill and wife, William Blenkensop, J. Chabot, A. E. Greener, D. Michael Capin, H. Dressler, Thomas White, Julius Berbecker, Mrs. Robert Wilson and infant, Mr. Jupp and wife, Miss Martha Robinson, Miss Mary A. McGuire.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—F. S. Benson, J. M. Lawrence, wife and daughter, George H. Parker, M. Montague, Mrs. Richard Palmer, 2 children and nurse, Mrs. C. L. Parker, G. W. Parker and wife, Miss Morrell, M. Loss, wife and infant, W. N. Carey, Edward Robins, S. T. Robins, J. B. Emerson, Arthur W. Benson, Louise Santanan, Georgia Reynolds, Mrs. S. E. Kenmore, Mrs. J. G. Hewitt and infant.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—A. D. Mathews and lady, James Carroll and lady, Miss Lena Judson, Geo. Mercer and lady, A. J. Constantine and lady, J. B. Belden, D. McGuire, E. McCarty, C. McCarty, T. Reynolds, G. Moore.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 20—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris, from Havre.*—Mr. Dufren, Alex. Weill, Mrs. Aston, Mrs. and Miss Goodenough, Mr. and Mrs. Zerzisetti, Mr. Mourrieson, S. Field, Mr. Duflen, Dr. W. C. Van Bibber, Mrs. Van Bibber, Dr. Gus. P. Van Bibber, Son. Courrier, Mr. How, Mr. Groshols, Mr. Wurtel, Mr. McDougall, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Solilliac, Miss Hautcherie, Miss Manton, Miss Lecoultre, Mrs. Lecoultre, Mrs. Sturdach, Mrs. Wenser, Mrs. Matien, Mrs. Mandonnet and child, Mrs. Murgrow, Mrs. Low, Mrs. Guinnochio, Mrs. Jannaire, Mrs. Habert, Mrs. Hows, Mrs. Bazin, T. B. Gerard, T. A. Gerard, S. Lamballet, L. Lamballet, Mrs. Eugenie Villet, Mr. Solembet, Carl Kamper, Marcus Athrenon, A. Nicholas, Mr. Crevaline, Mr. Rambaud, Mr. Arnsedon, Mr. Doxer and wife, Mr. Schneider, Michael Arbosant, Fred. Kuss, Jacob Schaffer, Antoine Rembold, Chas. Pluser, Jos. Minvert, Geo. Stechmayer, Louis Schwarz, Bernh. Roger, Louis Locher, Antoine Schmitt, A. Gitermann, Louis Nicholas, Ant. Buhrmann, Stephen Loos, Victor Mistelli, E. Pabey, Mrs. Sophie Cahn and child, Mrs. Lassart, Mrs. Kraust, Mr. Kopp, wife and children, Mrs. F. Barzer, Mr. Kessler and wife, Nicholas Hatfuer, Aug. Bellmont, Mr. Riebenbach, Carl Schuler, Johan Meyer, Mr. Wulfson, Mr. Lardencas, wife and 3 children, Mr. Dittwiller and wife.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:18 | Sun sets......5:05 | Moon sets..4:09

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:15 | Gov. Island..5:04 | Hell Gate..6:28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Jan. 20.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Eynon, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Manhattan, (Br.,) Forsyth, Liverpool, Williams and Guion; Bremen, (Ger.,) Lodewigs, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; General Sedgwick, Ellis, Galveston and Key West, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Emily B. Souder, Burdick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; St. Louis, Whitehead, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Geo. S. Merrick; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Atlantic, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, J. Hyde Sparks; City of Austin, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Florida, James Hand; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison, Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.

Ships Rhine, Jordan, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Chinaman, (Br.,) Mackenzie, Shanghae, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Maria Augusta, (Swed.,) Boden, Gibraltar, Funch, Edye & Co.; Annie Troop, (Br.,) Newell, St. John, N. B., J. W. Elwell & Co.; Eber, (Rus.,) Gumich, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Maria Christina, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Polykamp, (Norw.,) Ellertsen, Queenstown or Falmouth, Tetens & Bockmann; East Lothian, (Br.,) Williams, Adelaide or Auckland, Walker & Renwick; George Walker, (Br.,) Walker, Salt Cay, George H. Brewer.

Brigs Jabatos, (Bras.,) Saldana, Pernambuco, H. H. Swift & Co.; Speed, (Br.,) Forbes, Gibraltar for orders, Brett, Son & Co.; W. N. H. Clements, (Br.,) Lewis, St. John, N. B., James N. Elwell & Co.; Lebanon, (Br.,) Lane, Mollendo; Fortuna, (Nor.,) Mesquita, Oporto.

Schrs. Isaac Rimer, Parmee, Aux Cayes, Youngs, Smith & Co.; M. E. Pennerly, Dasey, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bro.; J. W. Maitland, Colcord, Savannah, Bentley, Miller & Co.; G. M. Wentworth, Collins, Calais; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; George Washington, Peck, Stamford; A. M. Thompson, Flagier, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Venetia, (Br.,) Pennington, Naples Dec. 18, Messina 22d, Palermo 24th, and Gibraltar Jan. 1, with fruit to Henderson Bros. Has had N. W. gales nearly the entire passage; Jan. 19, 200 miles S. E. from Sandy Hook, passed a vessel's mast, with yards and sails attached; had been cut away, and been but a short time in the water.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre Jan. 4, and Brest 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Chadwick, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston Jan. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Jan. 12 and S. W. Pass 14th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship Sherman, Halsey, New-Orleans Jan. 13 and S. W. Pass 14th, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship Zodiac, Chapin, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Star of China, (of Aberdeen,) Angus, Amoy, Sept. 12 and Hong Kong 27th, with tea to Baring Brothers and Co.; vessel to Arkell & Tufts.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Cadero, Palermo, 75 ds., with sumac to order; vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 7.

Bark Carib, Townsend, St. Croix Dec. 26, via Salt Cay, T. I., 20 ds., with salt to Tucker & Lightbourne—vessel to P. Hanford.

Bark Sarah A Staples, (of Belfast,) Stone, Marseilles 70 ds., with mdse. to James Henry.

Bark Natal, (Br.,) Short, Palermo, 46 ds., with fruit to Sgobel & Day—vessel to Geo. F. Bulkley.

Brig New-York, (Ital.,) Saverese, Zante, 78 ds., with currants to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Eugenia, (of Bangor, Larrabee, Palermo, 48 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Passed Gibraltar Dec. 14.

Brig Aglaia, Peterson, St. Andrews 22 ds., with cocoa-nuts to G. Wessels. Jan. 4 and 5, was in company with ship Roswell Sprague, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool.

Brig Zavalla Williams, Vessey, Jacksonville, Fla., 14 ds., with lumber to J. W. Russell—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Portland, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Nelson, Halifax 20 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage; lost part of deck-load, and flying-jib; Jan. 16 was in co. with schr. Richard Bulwinkle, from Rockland, for New-York, with lime, who went ashore on Brenton Reef, but got off all right; she afterward sprung a leak, cargo took fire, and the vessel became a total loss; took her captain and crew off, who lost everything; saved vessel's sails and a portion of her rigging.

Schr. C. R. Flint, Douglass, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to E. J. Russell—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Charles Shearer, (of Gloucester,) McKinney, Fortune Bay, N. F., 18 ds. with fish to Charles Shearer.

Schr. G. W. Pettis, (of Provincetown,) Fallingham, Ponce, P. R., 14 ds., with fruit to J. T. Madge—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. M. B. Higgins, (of Provincetown,) Paine, St. Iago de Cuba, via Inagua, 16 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Florence Shay, (of Brookhaven,) Coombs, East Harbor, T. I., 14 ds., with salt to Calvin E. Knox & Co.—vessel to Winchester & Towne.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Virginia Jan. 19. During the night ran ashore on Sandy Hook, but was got off by the steamer Seth Low and towed to the City.

Schr. James K. Lawrence, (of Surry, Me.,) Torrey, Ponce, P. R., 20 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Burr, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Maryland Coal Co.

Schr. Herchels, Chamber, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. White-wing, Chambers, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven for Baltimore.

Schr. Republic, Thomas, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Chas. H. Kelly, Chase, Newport for Virginia.
Schr. Carrie Hix, Hix, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Teaser, Young, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Rio, Mathews, Elizabethport, for Portland.
Schr. Hannah E. Brown, Sackett, Cold Spring.
Schr. Isabel Alberto, Tooker, New-Haven.
Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.
Schr. S. Ricker, Ricker, Norwalk.
Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

WIND—Sundown, light S. W.; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Bremen, for Bremen; Anglia, for Glasgow; City of Antwerp and Atlantic, for Liverpool; City of Austin, for Galveston; Emily B. Souder and St. Louis, for New-Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Wyanoke, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 20.—Arr. bark Marathon, from Port Johnson; brigs Onolaska, from Palermo; Example, from Port Platte; Mary C. Haskell, from Weehawken; schr. Conservative, from Savannah.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 20.—Sld. steamers South Carolina, for New-York; Florida, for New-York; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; schrs. Edwin, for Attakapas; Willie Luce, for Providence; James Huddell, for a Southern port.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 20.—Passed in, steamer Nestorian, from Liverpool, for Norfolk.

Sld. brigs Christian, Ninth and Voltigeur, for Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 20—Arr. schr. Tarry Not, Orient, L. I.

Cld. steam-ships Huntsville, New-York; Magnolia, New-York; Seminole, Boston. Schrs. Jessie S. Clark, Jacksonville, to load for Baltimore; Becyla, Baltimore; Laura Bridgeman, Jacksonville; L. N. Lovell, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The schrs. Mary Burdett, Pearl, from Para, and Ralph Carlton, Patten, from Cardenas, went ashore on Sandy Hook during the dense fog last night, and are still in the same situation.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 5, lat. 18 22 N., lon. 37 10 E., ship Annie J. Jane, (Fr.,) from Lumbeck, for Mauritius.

24th, lat. 22 12 S., lon. 29 12 E., ship Buchordana, Amberuse, (N. G.,) from Calcutta, for Dundee.

28th, lat. 34 31 S., lon. 25 15 E., ship Inviatio, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Liverpool.

Oct. 30, lat. 1 25 S., lon. 30 25 W., bark Petrel, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Pernambuco.

Jan. 8, lat. 29 30, lon. 71 20, schr. Master, of and from St. John, N. B., for Havana.

Jan. 11, lat. 34 49, lon. 75 16, brig E. Houston, from Bonaire, for Baltimore.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 19.—The steamer Helvetia, from Hamburg via Havre, for New-York, put in here short of coal.

The brig James Ratchford, from New-York, arr. at this port leaky and cargo shifted.

$25,000!

FOR $2.

Also, $10,000, $5,000, $2,000 and 14,115 other cash premiums, to be distributed to the purchasers of tickets to the Grand Fire Relief Concert, to be given at the Academy of Music, New-York, Feb. 22, 1872, in aid of the sufferers in the North-west. Now is the time to buy your tickets. Help this noble charity and benefit yourself. The public can rely with implicit confidence in the integrity and justice of this enterprise. Tickets $2 each. Address NELSON CROSS, Chairman, No. 367 Broadway, New-York.